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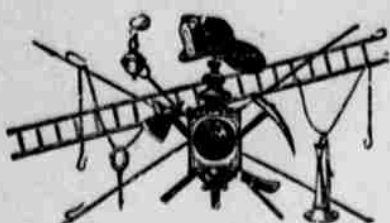
The demand upon
our columns for adver-
tising space certainly
shows that business
men recognize the val-
ue of "The Columbian"
as an advertising me-
dium.

VOL 29

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

NO 49

BLOOMSBURG FIREMEN.



What the Department Was Once and
What it is Now.

THE VETERANS.

The Friendship Boys the Only Ones Who
Have Kept Up a Continuous Organiza-
tion, and Who Have Done the
Longest Service.

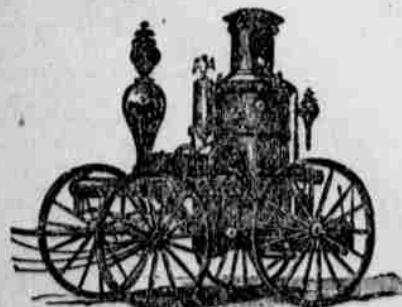


The first chartered fire company in
Bloomsburg was organized in 1868.
The petition for a charter was present-
ed to the court on February 10, 1868,
and was signed by Fred Widmayer, L.
R. Shipman, H. M. Johnson, W. H.
Gillmore, J. H. Long, J. L. Walter, W.
J. Corell, F. M. Gilmore, Geo. Nichol-
as, Jacob Aul, H. H. Hansberger,
Moses Stiff, Leonard Shively, B. G.
Crawford, W. J. Henwood, W. A.
Shipman, Fred Fritz, Edward Seales,
John McCormick, S. V. Christman,
J. H. Kesty, and Thomas Silver. The
name was the Bloomsburg Fire Com-
pany, which was changed in Novem-
ber 1880 to Friendship Fire Company,
No. 1. Besides those named above,
the following were charter members:
William Webb, W. G. Gerrard, Leon-
ard Shible, Samuel Hart, J. C. Traub,
T. J. Wenner, James S. Wolf, J. A.
Stauffer, E. Williams, John Roadarmel,
W. S. Greenman, Samuel Brochy,
W. T. Ritter, W. S. Trivelpiece, G.
M. Gorton, J. W. Heist, Charles Deck-
er, Daniel Wits, W. E. Rinker, J. G.
Alstatt, W. L. Cox, J. T. Fox, Wm.
Detrick, John Fox, John Steel, An-
drew McCormick, William Thomas,
James McClusky, John Zimmerman,
Simon Shaffer, John Howell, George
Harder, T. L. Gunton, Martin Ras-
mus, John Thomas and John Jacoby.



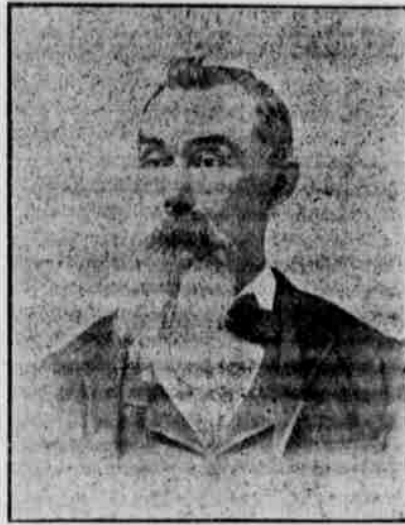
WILLIAM H. GILMORE.

On April 2, 1868, the old Friend-
ship hand fire engine was purchased
from Friendship Fire Company of
Philadelphia, and was used until No-
vember 24, 1886, when it was sold to
the Philadelphia Fire Association, who
wanted it for a relic. It was highly
decorated, and was taken by them to
New York, New Orleans, and other
cities on excursions, and about two
years ago it was burned up in a fire.
The first hose carriage was purchas-
ed in May, 1871, and the helmet hats,
still in use, in June, 1872. The steam-
er was bought by the town in 1890.



Since it was first formed the Friend-
ship Fire Company has constantly
kept up its organization, and this is
owing to the fact that it had such men
as William H. Gilmore and William
Webb as members. They have stuck
to it through thick and thin. For
years Mr. Gilmore gave the company
room rent free in his building. They
now occupy rooms in the Town Hall,
and their parlor has a Brussels carpet
on the floor and is handsomely furni-

ished. The members at present are:
Wm. H. Webb, Wm. H. Gilmore, A.
V. Hower, John Lewis, Chas. Savits,
A. M. Wintersteen, Luther Benshoff,
John Neihardt, Peter Kehoe, Jacob
Stiner, Jerd Williams, Wilber Hower,
Harry Williams, Danl. Stiner, James
Patterson, Harvey Deiterich, Wm.
Rawlings, John B. Earhardt, Albert
Rawlings, F. P. Knorr, Sheridan
Swentzel, John McHenry, Chas. Nuss,
Rush Cook, Wm. Kelly, Wm. Boyce,
John Fox, E. M. Savits, Robt. Penn-
man, Saml. Brochy, Harry Housel,
Chas. Armstrong, Wesley Shafer,
Howard Jones, Harry Utt, Valentine
Moyer, Harry C. Bliven, Albert Kelly,
William Wolf, Harry Rinker, Morris
Ellenbogen.



WILLIAM H. WEBB.

This company has taken a number
of trips away from home. They at-
tended the Centennial at Philadelphia,
and participated in the great parade.
In 1881, they went to Reading; in
1882 to the Bicentennial in Philadel-
phia; in 1883, to Scranton; in 1889,
to Carlisle and Gettysburg; in 1891,
to Lock Haven, and this year to Norristown
to attend the State Firemen's
Convention, and at other times to
points nearer home.

RESCUE HOSE & LADDER CO.

The Rescue Hose & Ladder Co.
was organized in 1868. They have
rooms in the Town Hall, and have a
hook and ladder truck and a hose
carriage. They have done good work
at fires, but they have not kept up a
constant organization, though there
are always enough of them on hand to
get their apparatus out at a fire alarm
and they have done good service.

WINONA FIRE CO.

The Winona Fire Company was or-
ganized in 1881 and continued for six
or eight years in a highly prosperous
condition. They had a hall on the
third floor of McKinney's building,
now Paul E. Wirt's, and the recep-
tions given by them during the holi-
days will long be remembered. They
sold their hose carriage to the town
and disbanded several years ago, and
since then a younger set of boys have
had charge of it, though with no per-
manent organization.

The Friendship Company has been
the stand-by, and so long as "Gilly"
lives, it will continue so to be.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1881 a fire department was or-
ganized, and rules and regulations
adopted. These provided for the elec-
tion of a Chief Engineer and two as-
sistants, and an annual parade and
inspection. The elections were held
for several years, but there never was
but one inspection, in 1883, when so
little interest was shown by the Town
Council that the firemen never at-
tempted it again.

The Friendship Fire Company has
held an annual ball each year since
February 22, 1868, when they had
their first one in Snyder's Hall.

A record of fires in the town has
been kept, and we find them as fol-
lows:

1868 August 4, Dr. J. B. McKelvy's
barn.
Oct. 15, H. C. Hartman's barn.
1869, February 2, Dr. J. R. Evan's
barn.
1870, February 24, Exchange Hotel.
1871, July 5, Building of D. Lowen-
berg, and others.
August, Plaining Mill, Bloomsburg
Lumber Co.
1872, Jan. 1, W. B. Koons' house.
Sept. 4, Rosenstock's Bakery.
1875, Sept. 4, Normal School.
1876, Apr. 11, Snyder's Tannery.
August 28, Evans' Block.
1877, Feb. 2, W. Coleman's stable.
May 23, Exchange Hotel.
Sept. 19, W. R. Ringrose house
and Lutheran Parsonage.
1878, Apr. 27, J. Wagoner's
stable.
Aug. 13, Hick's Pottery.
1879, Aug. 12, Lockard's Car Shops.
1883, July 23, Prentiss' shop.
1884, Apr. 1, " "
1884, July 10, J. P. Tustin's house.
1886, Feb'y. 27, C. H. Campbell's
house.

1887, Jan. 11, Dentler's building.
Jan. 25, Desk Factory.
1888, Apr. 27, Lockard's Paint
Shop.
Same day, Jail stable.
August 30, Desk Factory.
Oct. 6, Harman & Hassert's shops.
1889, Jan. 8, Mason house.
1890, Apr. 11, G. M. Lockard's
barn.
May 28, Mears' shop.
July 25, Moyer Bros. drug store.
Oct. 22, Kesty's machine shop.
1891, May 18, Brown's grocery.
June 22, I. W. McKelvy's store.
Aug. 17, J. S. Blue's stable.
1892, Oct. 31, House at Irondale.
1893, Nov. 24, C. Krug's Planing
Mill.

1894, E. Ralston's store.
March 15, Pugh's house; June 18,
E. Shutt's stable; July 11, Bloom
Car Co's. shop.

Oct. 11 Crossley's shop.
In 1874 the Water Works were
erected. Prior to that time the only
water supply was from wells and cis-
terns. Several large cisterns were
built for fire purposes, one of them
being in the Court-House yard. Over
the latter a force pump was placed,
but it was neglected, and was usually
out of order. The old hand engine
was filled by forming a line and pass-
ing buckets of water along to the en-
gine, into which they were emptied
one at a time, until the box was full,
and then the firemen would pump
away until the water was exhausted,
when they would have to stop until
filled again. We remember one fire when
the men were so intent on watching
the fire that a sufficient number could
not be found who were willing to pass
the buckets. Seeing this, the women
formed a line and supplied the engine
with water until the men became
ashamed and took their places. Gen-
erally, however, everybody was willing
to lend a helping hand, and the best
service possible with such primitive
means was rendered, and the saving
of property was sometimes quite sur-
prising.

The present fire protection in the
town is unsurpassed by any city in the
State. Every plug is capable of being
converted into an engine that will
throw two streams of water over any
building in the main portion of the
town, while higher places can be
reached by the Friendship steamer.
And there are few towns where a
braver or harder working lot of fire-
men can be found than in Blooms-
burg. There is no compensation offered,
and no provision for cases of in-
jury to volunteer firemen while in ser-
vice. Efforts have heretofore been
made to have the legislature pass a
law pensioning disabled firemen, or to
pay their families a certain sum of
money in case of fatal injury at a fire,
but, thus far no such law has been
passed; but it is a meritorious measure
and deserves attention at the hands
of the legislature.

Slippery Walks.

When just the least sprinkling of
sawdust or ashes makes the footing
safe, to sit indoors by the hour and
watch pedestrians on the pavement
slide, and scramble in order to
avoid getting their heels in the air, is,
we admit, a little amusing to the sitce
but rather dangerous to the amusee.

We have lived in places where it
was a legal requirement for property
holders to look after slippery pave-
ments by either removing the ice and
snow or else sprinkling them with saw-
dust or ashes enough to render them
safe. And in the event of injury to
any one on account of neglected pave-
ment the property-holder upon whose
premises the accident occurred (and
not the city) was liable for damage
sustained.

A Narrow Escape From Death.

Wellington Sands, a good natured
employee at the Carpet Mill, was on
last Monday night found by his
brother, Hurley Sands, to be clawing
the air and gasping for breath when
he should have been asleep and quiet-
ly embraced in the arms of Morphia.
The difficulty arose from the fact that
by some means he had unconsciously
twisted the sheet around his neck and
head in such a way as to cause strangulation.

Exorbitant Taxation.

Catawissa township being burdened
with a tax of 204 mills on its assessed
valuation begs to be excused from the
contemplated additional assessment
for the building of a road from the
Bloom ferry to Mainville. The citi-
zens of the township recently conven-
ed to protest against the contemplated
additional taxation which they
aver would give them something over
30 mills upon their assessed valuation.
That does seem a little high like in
these times.

BRIEF MENTION

About People You Know.

Miss Mamie Gruver visited Mr. and Mrs.
Townsend in Berwick last Sunday.

Mrs. E. R. Drinker was the recent guest
of Mrs. Mendenhall, of Berwick.

Alfred McHenry, of Cambria, transacted
business in town on Monday.

Prof. G. E. Wilbur spent Wednesday in
Philadelphia on business.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. P.
B. Heddens on Thanksgiving morning.

Mrs. F. C. Eyer returned from a visit to
New York city last Saturday.

Herbert Furman is assisting in J. G.
Wells' jewelry store at present.

T. D. Robbins, the extensive nursery man
of Lime Ridge, transacted business here on
Monday.

Harry Houck is taking stenographic notes
of the testimony in the case of the county
appeal before Referee Wintersteen.

Miss Eva Schoch, of Selin's Grove, spent
Sunday with her cousin, Mrs. C. Watson
McKelvy.

Charles Eyer, of Orangeville, was in town
the first day of the month, and paid this of-
fice a brief but pleasant visit.

W. T. Creasy, representative elect, spent
Monday in town. He will go to Harrisburg
next month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, of Berwick,
transacted business in Bloomsburg on Sat-
urday.

H. A. McKillip Esq., spent several days
in Philadelphia this week attending the ses-
sions of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Miss Emma Correll is entertaining Miss
Minnie Jackson and Miss Lucy Cosper, of
West Pittston.

Rev. Heilman and Dr. Graydon are book-
ed for remarks before the Sunday School
Institute on Thursday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Rodgers and their
daughter and son, of Hazleton, spent Thank-
sgiving and several days after with their
Bloomsburg relatives.

Moses McHenry, Esq., of Stillwater, ac-
companied by his brother, of the same place,
were among the passengers to Bloomsburg
from up the creek on Monday morning.

Prothonotary G. M. Quick and Dr. Bill-
meyer secured nineteen rabbits and seven
pheasants on a hunting trip up the creek
last week.

D. B. Whitmore, of Berwick, was in town
on Saturday for the first time in several
months. He is one of our many patrons
who always pays in advance.

Judge I. K. Krickbaum, an old subscriber
was a welcome caller at this office on Fri-
day, having reached town on business on the
early morning train.

William Ipher, one of Benton township's
prominent citizens, and a prosperous farmer,
spent last Saturday at the county seat and
among other things, inspected THE COLUM-
BIAN office.

Constables William Hampton, of Roaring-
creek, and Daniel Morris, of Numedia, were
at the county seat on Monday to make
the usual requisite return to court. They were
among callers at this office.

Robert Swayze, whom Bloomsburgers
remember as having been hurt in the bicycle
race during the fair, is reported as doing so
well as to be able to get to the table for the
Thanksgiving dinner provided in Berwick by
the P. O. S. of A.

Mr. Hurley Sands, the efficient clerk for
I. Maier was among the number to slip and
fall on the pavement during its recent coat-
ing of ice. Though quite agile he sprained
his back in the effort to either break the fall
or go down easy.

A BIG ADVERTISING CONTRACT.

J. M. Gidding & Co. have just com-
pleted an extensive advertising con-
tract. Their names can be seen on
nearly every spot big enough to hold
it, all through the country. Barns and
fences are highly decorated with
bright colors, landscape scenes &c.,
and all advertising J. M. Gidding &
Co., the clothiers. The painting was
done by F. T. Gallagher, assisted by
Harry Housel, and they have made a
good job of it. Gallagher is an artist,
and executes his work with great taste.

Mr. P. S. Moyer, an old and re-
spected soldier (61 years of age), was
given quite a surprise on Monday
night at the residence of his son-in-
law, J. W. Mears, on Fifth street.
The participants in the surprise party
comprised about fifty persons, made
up of comrades during the war and
the Ladies' Aid Society of Blooms-
burg. Of the bounties of nature there
was such an ample abundance brought
in that about twelve basket fulls could
have been gathered from what re-
mained at the close of the festive oc-
casion.

As W. H. Snyder, Esq., was coming
through the hall on the first floor of
the court house on Monday morning,
a large patch of plaster fell down from
the ceiling, mashing his hat and soil-
ing his clothes. Fortunately he was
not injured.

Wm. Merrill, son of Benjamin S.
Merrill, formerly of this place, died on
his farm in Maryland last Friday.
Mrs. J. Saltzer is a near relative of
the deceased. The remains may be
brought here for interment.

BE SURE YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE.

YOU

NEED

CLOTHES.

You will save

money by attending

the great low price

sale of fine

ROCHESTER CLOTHING,

at the popular

D. LOWENBERG

Clothing

Store.

THE PRESENT TIME

is now coming. In fact, the time is here when you're looking
for articles suitable for gifts. Our line of

HOLIDAY GOODS

was never more complete. We have the useful as well as the
ornamental articles. We mention a few items: Dress Pat-
terns, black Dress Silks, Table Linens, Napkins and Counter-
panes, Fancy Chinaware, Cut Glass, Lamps, Onyx
Tables, Jewelry and Silverware, Pocket Books and Bags, Che-
nille Curtains and Covers, Kid Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Un-
derwear, Fur Muffs, Boas, Fur Capes, Cloth Capes, Coats, Fur
Baby Robes, Fur Floor Rugs,

BIG VALUES IN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Wood Easels and Screens, Woodware Shelves, Cabinets, Photo
Boxes, Ice Cream Sets, Chocolate Jugs, Silk and Gloria Um-
brellas, Umbrella Stands, Flower Stands, a large line of Framed
Pictures and Medallions at all prices, Sewing Machines cheap
to close. See the Initial Handkerchiefs and little prices, Down
Cushions, Stamped Linens and all materials for fancy work,
Silk Lamp Shades, also frames to cover, Colgate's Fine Perfu-
mery, Toilet Bottles, Manicure Sets, Trays, &c.

We invite all to call and see.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

See the Chinaware and Cut Glass.

IN FRONT OF ALL THE CROWD

That's the position we maintain in the shoe
trade. Our shoes are of the best makes, new-
est styles, all widths, and sold at prices with-
in the reach of all. A fair trial will convince
you that our's is the place at which to buy
your shoes.

W. C. McKINNEY.

Clarks' Building, Main Street.

THE BISHOP AND THE ROSE.

I carried the old bishop a bunch of roses this morning. And when I handed them to him he said: "Oh, daughter, there are thorns upon them!" Then he took out his knife, saying: "Give me one at a time." I watched him as he carefully cut away each thorn. "Do you always cut off the thorns, Bishop?" He glanced at me with an appreciative twinkle in the dark of his eyes. Set deep under the shaggy brows, and said: "Yes, daughter. I only hold my rose tight and smile. And let the blood trickle, and say: 'My rose has no thorns!'" —The Columbian.

SAVED BY A HISS.

In front of the entrance a "spieler" stood on a starch box and beat upon a piece of tin with a stick, and we weakly succumbed to his frenzied appeals and went inside. We did this, I am sure, partly to please the "spieler," who would have been dreadfully disappointed if we had not done so, but partly, too, to please Toppan, who was always interested in the great beasts and liked to watch them.

It is possible that you may remember Toppan as the man who married Victoria Boyden, and, in so doing, thrust his greatness from him and became a bank clerk instead of an explorer. After he married he came to be quite ashamed of what he had done in Tibet and Africa and other unknown corners of the earth, and after a while seldom spoke of that part of his life at all; or when he did it was only to allude to it as a passing boyish fancy, altogether foolish and silly, like calf love and early attempts at poetry.

"I used to think I was going to set the world on fire at one time," he said once. "I suppose every young fellow has some such ideas. I only made an ass of myself, and I'm glad I'm well out of it. Victoria saved me from that."

But this was long afterward. He died hard, and sometimes he would have moments of strength in his weakness, just as before he had given up his career during the moment of weakness in his strength. During the first years after he had given up his career he thought he was content with the way things had come to be; but it was not so, and now and then the old feeling, the love of the old life, the old ambition, would be stirred into activity again by some sight or sound or episode in the conventional life around him.

A chance paragraph in a newspaper, a slight of the Arizona deserts of sage and cactus, a momentary panic on a ferry boat, sometimes even fine music or a great poem would wake the better part of him in the desire of doing great things. At such times the longing grew big and troublesome within him to cut loose from it all and get back to those places of the earth where there were neither months nor years, and where the days of the week had no names; where he could feel unknown winds blowing against his face and unknown mountains rising beneath his feet; where he could see great sandy, stony stretches of desert, with hot, blue shadows and plains of salt, and thickets of jungle grass, broken only by the lairs of beasts and the paths the steinbok make when they go down to water.

The most trifling thing would recall all this to him, just as a couple of notes have recalled to you whole arias and overtures. But with Toppan it was as though one had recalled the arias and overtures and then was not allowed to sing them.

We went into the arena and sat down. The ring in the middle was fenced in by a great, circular iron cage. The tiers of seats rose around this, a band was playing in a box over the entrance, and the whole interior was lighted by an electric globe slung over the middle of the cage.

Inside the cage a brown bear—to me less suggestive of a wild animal than of lab robes and furlers' signs—was dancing sleepily and allowing himself to be prodded by a person whose celluloid hat showed white at the neck above the green of his Tyrolean costume. The bear was many and Toppan said he was corrupted of moth and rust alike, and the audience applauded but feebly when he and his keeper withdrew.

After this we had a clown elephant, dressed in a bib and tucker, and vast, baggy breeches—like those of a particularly big French Turco—who had lunch with his keeper and rang the bell and drank his wine, and wiped his mouth with a handkerchief and bedquilt, and pulled the chair from underneath his companion, seeming to be amused at it all with a strange sort of suppressed elephantine mirth.

And then, after they had both made their bow and gone out, in bounded and tumbled the dogs, barking and grinning all over, jumping up on their stools and benches, wriggling and pushing one another about, giggling and excited like so many kindergarten children on a show day. I am sure they enjoyed their performance as much as the audience did, for they never had to be told what to do, and seemed only too eager for their turn to come. The best of it all was that they were quite unconscious of the audience and appeared to do their tricks for the sake of the tricks themselves, and not for the applause which followed them. And then, after the usual programme of wicker cylinders, hoops and balls was over, they all rushed off amid a curious scratching of paws and flapping of tails and heels.

While this had been going on we had been hearing from time to time a great sound, half whine, half rumbling guttural cough, that came from somewhere behind the exit from the cage. It was repeated at rapidly decreasing intervals, and grew louder in pitch until it ended in a short bass grunt. It sounded cruel and menacing, and when at its full volume the wood of the benches under us thrilled and vibrated.

There was a little pause in the programme while the arena was cleared and new and much larger and heavier paraphernalia were set about, and a gentleman with well groomed hair and a very shiny hat entered and announced "the world's greatest lion tamer." Then he went away and the tamer came in and stood expectantly by the side of the entrance; there was another short wait and the band struck a long minor chord.

And then they came in, one after the other, with long, creaking, lurching strides, not at all good humored-

ly, like the dogs or the elephant, or even the bear, but with low-hanging heads, surly, watchful, their eyes gleaming with the rage and hate that burned in their hearts and that they dared not vent. Their loose, yellow hide rolled and rippled over the great muscles as they moved, and the breath coming from their hot, half-open mouth turned to steam as it struck the air.

A huge, blue painted see-saw was dragged out to the centre, and the tamer made a sharp sound of command. Slowly, and with switching tails, two of them obeyed, and clambering upon the balancing board, swung up and down, while the music played a see-saw waltz.

And all the while their great eyes flamed with the detestation of the thing and their black upper lips curled away from their long fangs in protest of this hourly renewed humiliation and degradation.

And one of the others, while waiting its turn to be whipped and bullied, sat up on his haunches and faced us and looked far away beyond us over the heads of the audience—over the continent and ocean, as it were—as though he saw something in that quarter that made him forget his present surroundings.

"You grand old brute!" muttered Toppan, and then he said: "Do you know what you would see if you were to look into his eyes now? You would see Africa, and unnamed mountains, and great stony stretches of desert, with hot blue shadows and plains of salt, and lairs in the jungle grass, and lurking places near the paths the steinbok make when they go down to water. But now he is hampered and caged—is there anything worse than a caged lion?—and kept from the life he loves and was made for—just here the trainer spoke sharply to him, and his eyes and crest dropped—"and ruled over," concluded Toppan—"by someone who is not so great as he, who has spoiled what was best in him, and has turned his powers to trivial, resultless uses—some one weaker than he, yet stronger. Ah, well, old brute, it was yours, once, we will remember that."

They wheeled out a clumsy velocipede built expressly for him, and while the lash whistled and snapped about him, the conquered king heaved himself upon it and went around and around the ring, while the band played a quickstep, the audience broke into applause, and the tamer smirked and bobbed his well oiled head. I thought of Samson performing for the Philistines and Thumelda at the triumph of Germanicus. The grand beasts, grand though conquered, seemed to be the only dignified ones in the whole business. I hated the audience who saw their shame from behind iron bars; I hated myself for being one of them, and I hated the smug, sniggering tamer.

The latter had been drawing out various stools and ladders, and now arranged the lions upon them so they should form a pyramid, with himself on top.

Then he swung himself up among them, with his heels upon their necks and taking hold of the jaws of one, wrenched them apart with a great show of strength, turning his head to the audience so that all should see.

And just then the electric light above him crackled harshly, guttered, dropped down a pencil of dull red, then went out, and the place was absolutely dark.

The band stopped abruptly with a discord, and there was an instant of silence. Then we heard the stools and ladders clattering as the lions leaped down; and straightway four pairs of lambent green spots burned out of the darkness and travelled swiftly about here and there, crossing and recrossing one another like the lights of steamships in a storm. Heretofore the lions had been sluggish and inert; now they were aroused and alert in an instant, and we could hear the swift padding of their heavy feet as they swung around the arena, and the sound of their great bodies rubbing against the bars of the cage as one and the other passed nearer to us.

I don't think the audience at all appreciated the situation at first, for no one moved or seemed excited, and one shrill voice suggested that the band should play "When the electric lights go out."

"Keep perfectly quiet, please," called the tamer out of the darkness, and a certain peculiar ring in his voice was the first intimation of a possible danger.

But Toppan knew, and as we heard the tamer fumbling for the latch of the gate, which he somehow could not loose in the darkness, he said, with a rising voice: "He wants to get that gate open pretty quick."

But for their restless movements the lions were quiet; they uttered no sound, which was a bad sign. Blinking and dazed by the garish blue-whiteness of a few moments before, they could see perfectly now where the tamer was blind.

"Listen," said Toppan. Near to us, and on the inside of the cage, we could hear a sound as of some slender body being whisked back and forth over the surface of the floor. In an instant I guessed what it was; one of the lions was crouched there, whipping his sides with his tail.

"When he stops that he'll spring," said Toppan excitedly.

"Bringer a light, Jerry—quick!" came the tamer's voice.

People were clambering to their feet by this time, talking loud, and we heard a woman cry out.

"Please keep as quiet as possible, ladies and gentlemen," cried the tamer; "it won't do to excite."

From the direction of the voice came the sound of a heavy fall and a crash that shook the iron gratings in their sockets.

"He's got him!" shouted Toppan. And then what scene! In that thick darkness every one sprang up, stumbling over the seats and over each other, all shouting and crying out, suddenly stricken with a panic fear of something they could not see. Inside the barred death trap every lion suddenly gave tongue at once, until the air shook and sang in our ears. We could hear the great cats hurling themselves against the bars and could see their eyes leaving glassy streaks against the darkness as they leaped. Two more sprang as the first had done toward that quarter of the cage from which came sounds of stamping and struggling, and then the tamer began to scream.

I think that so long as I live I shall not forget the sound of the tamer's screams. He did not scream as a woman would have done, from the head, but from the chest, which sounded so much worse that I was sick from it in a second with that sickness that weakens one at the pit of the stomach and along the muscles at the back of the legs. He did not pause for a second. Every breath was a scream, and every scream was alike, and one heard through it all the long snarls of satisfied hate and revenge, snuffed by the man's clothes and the rip, rip of the cruel claws.

Hearing it in the dark, as we did, made it all the more dreadful. I think for a time I must have taken leave of my senses. I was ready to vomit for the sickness that was upon me, and I beat my hands raw upon the iron bars or clasped them over my ears against the sounds of the dreadful thing that was doing behind them. I remember praying aloud that it might soon be over with, so only those screams might be stopped.

It seemed as though it had gone on for hours, when some men rushed in with a lantern and long, sharp irons. A hundred voices cried: "Here he is, over here!" and they ran outside the cage and threw the light of the lantern on a place where a heap of gray gold-laced clothes writhed and twisted beneath three great bulks of fulvous hide and bristling black mane.

The irons were useless. The three furies dragged their prey out of their reach and crouched over it again and recommenced. No one dared go into the cage, and still the man lived and struggled and screamed.

I saw Toppan's finger go to his mouth and through that medley of dreadful noises there issued a sound that, sick as I was, made me shrink anew and close my eyes and teeth and shudder as though some cold slime had been poured through the hollow of my bones where the marrow should be. It was as the noise of a fine whip-lash, mingled with the whirr of a locust magnified a hundred times, and ended in an abrupt clacking noise thrice repeated.

At once I remembered where I had heard it before, because having once heard the hiss of an aroused and angry serpent, no child of Eve can ever forget it.

The sound that now came from between Toppan's teeth and that filled the arena from wall to wall was the sound that I had heard once before in the Jardin des Plantes, at feeding time—the sound made by the great constrictors when their huge bodies are looped and coiled like a reata for the throw that never misses, that never relaxes and that no beast of the field is built strong enough to withstand. All the filthy wickedness and abominable malice of the centuries since the Enemy first entered into that shape that crawls was concentrated in that hoarse, whistling hiss—a hiss that was cold and piercing, like an icicle made sound. It was not loud, but it had in it some sort of penetrating quality that cut through the waves of horrid sounds about us, as the snake carved prow of a Viking galley might cut its way through the tumbling eddies of a tide.

At the second repetition the lions paused, none better than they knew what was the meaning of that hiss. They had heard it before in their native hunting grounds in the earlier days of summer, when the first heat lay close over the jungle, like the hollow of the palm of an angry god. Or, if they themselves had not heard it, their sires before them had, and their fear of the thing bred into their bones suddenly leaped to life at the sound, and gripped them and held them close.

When for a third time the sound sung and shrilled in their ears, their heads drew between their shoulders, their great eyes grew small and glittering, the hackles rose and stiffened on their backs, their tails drooped, and they backed slowly to the further side of the cage and cowered there, whining and beaten.

Toppan wiped the sweat from the inside of his hands and went into the cage with the keepers and gathered up the pating, broken body, with its twitching fingers and white face, and carried it out. As they lifted it, the handful of pitiful medals dropped down upon the floor. In the silence that had now succeeded, it was about the only sound one heard.

As we sat that evening on the porch of Toppan's house, in a fashionable suburb of the city, he said for the third time: "I had that trick from a Mpongwe headman," and added, "It was while I was at Victoria Falls, waiting to cross the Kalahari Desert."

Then he continued, his eyes growing keener and his manner changing: "There is some interesting work to be done in that quarter by some one. You see the Kalahari runs like this—" he drew the lines on the ground with his cane—"coming down in something like this shape from the Orange river to about the twentieth parallel south. The aneroid gave its average elevation about 600 feet. I didn't cross it at the time, because we had sickness and the porters cut. But I made a lot of geological observations, and from these I have built up a theory that the Kalahari is no desert at all, but a big, well-watered plateau, with higher grounds on the east and west."

"The tribes, too, thereabouts, called the place Linoka Noka, and that's the Bantu for rivers upon rivers. They're nasty, though, these Bantu, and gave us a lot of trouble. They have a way of spitting little poisoned thorns into your underware, and your tongue swells up and turns blue and your teeth fall out and—"

His wife Victoria came out on the porch in evening dress.

"Ah, Vic," said Toppan, jumping up with a very sweet smile, "we were just talking about your paper-german next Tuesday, and I think we might have some very pretty favors made out of white tissue paper—roses and butterflies, you know."—Argonaut.

A Newsboy's Bicycle. Two ragged newsboys, one white, the other colored, stood on an Olive street corner as an athletic young man flashed by on a handsome safety bicycle. "I wish I had lots of money," said the little coon, "so I could buy me one of dem wheels." "Oh, dat's easy, cooney," responded the other; "no trouble 'all. Take de rubber outer yer neck an' de wheels outer yer head an' put 'em togeder, and den you got a bicycle. See?" —St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Consumption
was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all of the early stages of the disease

Scott's Emulsion

will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excessive waste of the disease and gives vital strength.

For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Buy only the genuine with our trademark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco
Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:
Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash
Bloomsburg Pa.

SHOES.

Our shoe sales this season have been much larger than ever before, and much larger than we had any reason to expect. And it has been almost impossible to get the shoes fast enough to keep up the sizes, but we now have our stock in shape to suit our increased sales and will be able to please all wanting Good Shoes at Right Prices.

All our other lines are complete and prices right.

W. H. MOORE.
Corner Main and Iron Streets.

"Thrift is a Good Revenue." Great Saving Results From Cleanliness and

SAPOLIO

I AM NOW A MAN!

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1909.

"I was troubled with emulsions and various other ailments, and had been sexually weak for seven years. During the last four years I tried every remedy that was sold and got no relief for any of my troubles until I took CALTHOS—it cured me and I am now a man." (Extract from one of thousands of letters received by us.)

Address **VON MOHL CO.,** Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, O.

We will send you the marvelous French preparation CALTHOS free, by sealed mail, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP ALL Discharges and Emulsions, Spermatorrhea, Varicocele, and Restore Lost Vigor.

Use it & pay if satisfied.

B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, Treas.

BLOOMSBURG LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
Capital Stock, \$30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money. Lots secured on **SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.** Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
B. F. SHARPLESS; J. L. DILLON.
C. W. NEAL; A. G. BRIGGS; DR. I. W. WILLITS,
DR. H. W. McREYNOLDS, N. U. FUNK.
11-19-11

Eye's Cream Balm For CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 60 cts.

Spring Curry Comb
Clock Spring Blade. Soft as a Brush. Fits every Curve. The Only Perfect Comb. Used by U. S. Army and by Barnum and Forepaugh Circuses, and Leading Horsemen of the World. Ask your Dealer for It. Sample mailed post paid 25 cents. See our name on the handle. **SPRING CURRY COMB CO.,** 104 Lafayette St., South Bend, Indiana.

Look Here!

Do you want a **PIANO?**

Do you want an **ORGAN?**

Do you want a **Sewing Machine?**

Do you want any kind of a **MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?**

Do you want **SHEET MUSIC?**

If so, do not send your money away from home, but deal with a reliable dealer right here, who will make things right, if there is anything wrong.

For anything in this line the place to go is to

J. Saltzer's.

Ware-rooms, Main Street, below Market.

E. A. RAWLINGS.
—DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Meat.
Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.
CENTRE STREET, C. H. REICE'S OLD STAND. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Bring The Babies.
Instantaneous Process Used.

Strictly first-class guaranteed photographs, crayons and copies at reasonable prices. We use exclusively the Collodion Aristotype papers, thus securing greater beauty of finish and permanency of results. **CAPWELL, MARKET SQUARE GALLERY.**
5-11-1911. Over Hartman's Store.

THE MARKETS.
BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb.	28
Eggs per dozen	26
Lard per lb.	12 1/2
Ham per pound	14
Pork, whole, per pound	07 to 08
Beef, quarter, per pound	06 to 08
Wheat per bushel	70
Oats " "	45
Rye " "	45
Wheat flour per bbl.	3.00
Hay per ton	14.00 to 16.00
Potatoes per bushel	75
Turnips " "	25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	25 to 30
Tallow per lb.	04
Shoulder " "	11
Side meat " "	10
Vinegar, per qt.	07
Dried apples per lb.	05
Dried cherries, pitted	16
Raspberries	16
Cow Hides per lb.	02
Steer " "	03
Calf Skin	40 to 50
Sheep pelts	60
Shelled corn per bus.	75
Corn meal, cwt.	2.00
Bran, " "	1.10
Chop " "	1.25
Middlings " "	1.10
Chickens per lb new	10
" " old	10
Turkeys " "	12
Geese " "	10
Ducks " "	10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.40
" 4 and 5 "	3.50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.25

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores Fall to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling out. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE?
Use Parker's Glycerine Food. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Takes in time, 50c. HINDERCOORS. The only sure cure for Cough. Sells at 10c. per bottle at Druggists, or HINDERCOORS & CO., N. Y.

WASHINGTON.

No Apprehension of War With England Just Yet... The President's Thanksgiving Turkey and Rheumatic Gout... No Settlement of the Tariff Question until Settled upon Democratic Lines... Needed Financial Legislation not to Materialize... The Belligerent now ready to Meet the President Half-way in Hope of Harmony.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1894.

Neither President Cleveland nor Secretary Gresham has the slightest desire to create a war scare by twisting the British lion's tail, but upon representations made to Secretary Gresham by Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, the United States Cruiser Columbia was ordered to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect the interests of citizens of the United States in that quarter, and Ambassador Bayard was cabled instructions to investigate, and if the statements made to Secretary Gresham were found to be true to demand an immediate and full explanation from the British Government. That is the exact status of the case at this writing. That England was influenced in its refusal to recognize the right of Nicaragua to exclusive control over the strip of land known as the Mosquito coast by its desire to get its fingers into the building or control of the Nicaragua canal is merely a plausible surmise. Nothing official or unofficial is known in Washington upon which to base a positive statement that such is the fact. No new question is involved in the matter, it is only a reopening of old question which was thought to have been satisfactorily settled a long while ago. Not the slightest apprehension of any serious trouble with England is felt by any member of the administration. All statements to the contrary are merely sensational fakes.

President Cleveland at his Thanks giving turkey at his country residence, to which he has been confined for ten days by a very painful attack of Rheumatic gout, and as he needed all the time at his disposal to put the finishing touches upon his message to Congress, the family had no company to dinner. Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle entertained a large party at dinner. Among their guests were Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney and Private Secretary and Mrs. Thurber.

Representative Catchings, of Mass., one of the Democratic leaders of the House, is in town. He says: "I would like to see the popgun bills passed at the short session. But these will not mark the end of tariff agitation. Neither will the Republican victory, despite the declaration of the leaders of that party to the contrary. If the leaders could control matters and remain of the same mind as now, perhaps all would be well in that direction. But they are not calculating on the immense pressure that will be brought to bear upon them, if they should regain power, by the protected interests and their constituents. They came here to the Fifty-first Congress with a firm intention of revising the tariff on a reasonable basis. But they found the pressure too strong, and went to the extreme of the McKinley bill. You can be assured that tariff agitation will not cease in this country until the whole question is settled upon Democratic lines."

Chairman Springer, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, is not hopeful of any financial Legislation at the short session, although he fully recognizes the urgent need of speedy legislation on the subject. He thinks it absolutely impossible for either President Cleveland or any other man to propose any scheme of currency reform that will secure the support of a majority of the members of the House, not to mention the Senate, where there is also a numerous assortment of disagreeing financial opinions. Others think differently, however, and believe that some common financial basis can be found upon which all good Democrats can stand, although they admit that it will be so difficult as to make it improbable that an agreement can be reached during the three months that Congress will remain under Democratic control. The impression is that President Cleveland's financial recommendations will either add to the probability of Democratic agreement or will make agreement impossible.

Many Democrats are pleased with a rumor that President Cleveland will include in his financial recommendation to Congress the repeal of the ten percent tax on State Bank Currency and a proposition that will enlarge the use of silver by making it a part of the basis for the issue of a Bank Note Currency. Your correspondent has been unable to either verify or disprove the rumor.

The most gratifying thing about the Congressional situation, from a Democratic point of view, is the unanimity with which Democratic Senators and Representatives now in Washington reply to queries as to what will be the programme of the coming session. They all say in substance: "We will wait until the President has made his recommendation; we desire that whatever is done be done harmoniously, if possible."

There is little doubt that many Democrats who have opposed the President are ready to meet him half way in any efforts that may be made for the good of the party, and if the hot heads can only be kept quiet there may be some pleasant surprises for Democrats.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c. im.

MUST RESPECT OUR FLAG.

England's Insistence Concerning the Mosquito Territory.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29. The present condition of the Nicaraguan involvement appears to be this: The United States distinctly refuses to reopen the Mosquito question at the point where negotiations were proceeding a year ago when only the law in the disputed territory emanated from Chief Clarence and the filibustering supporters he had gathered around him. The reopening of the question at this point appears to be what Great Britain desires.

It is held by the United States that the new government established by Nicaragua at Bluefields is admittedly a vast improvement upon the irresponsible rule of an ignorant half-breed, and that Great Britain, in common with the United States and other countries in the interest of commerce, should now be willing to hold an organized government to account for the maintenance of order and for the protection of foreign interests in that sparsely settled country.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.
While, to some extent, the negotiations, which England herself invited under pressure, looking to the abrogation of the treaty of Managua, involved the threshing over of much old straw, the indisputable facts remain that Great Britain has known and tacitly agreed to the new order of control which has existed at Bluefields for several months; that Great Britain has been fully aware of the approval extended by the United States to the Nicaraguan assumption of responsibility for the preservation of law and order there; and that Great Britain has refrained, until goaded by expulsion of ex-Consul Hatch, from rehabilitating the claims of an ancient tribe of Indians whose present members consist of Jamaica negroes, half-breeds and law-resisting whites of various nationalities.

THIS GOVERNMENT WILL STAND FIRM.

The United States could hardly do otherwise than firmly resist an attempt to return to the old order of things. For forty years not the slightest progress had resulted from the continuous and exasperating negotiations growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with its voluminous correspondence, until Nicaragua secured complete and final control over the Mosquito Territory last August.

The valuable time consumed by the great statesmen of this country and of England in the exchange of ideas resulted in affecting the convictions of neither in the slightest degree, and, with the recollection of this hopeless discussion of a question forced upon the present Administration, it is regarded as certain that the United States will not be induced to again throw open to profitless discussion the principles of the Monroe doctrine, which are now held to be firmly established beyond any possible friendly contention by a foreign power.

READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

Notwithstanding the natural desire of naval authorities to disclaim any menace to a friendly country in the announced intention to maintain unusually large fleets on both coasts of Central America this winter, it is not denied that the ships are held in readiness to proceed under telegraphic orders, nor is it regarded as probable that the fleets, while cruising near Nicaragua, Panama or Venezuela, will even passively encourage any disrespect for the American flag in those waters.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is unequalled for diseases of the blood. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c.

Atlantic and Pacific Railway Construction Company.

The purpose of this road is the construction of an air line double track road from New York City to San Francisco, and from all the information we have been able to get, we feel satisfied that the preliminary work has been done and the necessary steps taken to provide the means for the construction of the road. As is in the case of all large corporations of this kind, foreign capital has been secured. The survey and location has been made through this County and they are now asking a small contribution from the citizens of Bloomsburg, more for the purpose of having the people act in sympathy with them than for benefit of the small amount they ask at this time. They ask for \$300 worth of stock to be placed among the citizens of the town and with that in view, a meeting of the citizens was convened, at the Exchange Hotel on Friday evening, 23d inst., which was organized by the election of Paul E. Wirt as President, and C. W. Miller Secretary.

Mr. William Dallin, General Manager of the road, was present and represented to the meeting that thirteen weeks had already been spent by their engineer corps surveying and locating the road through the State; that the surveys had already reached the region of Mauch Chunk and that about two weeks longer would be required to reach the Delaware, and when that was done, they requested that twelve shares of stock be placed among the citizens of the town, par value of the stock being \$100, that the same would be issued to the citizens fully paid up and non-assessable at 25 per cent., which sum they desired to use in connection with the money contributed by themselves to defray the expenses connected with such survey. That as the road was strictly an air-line road, they did not reach many towns within the State, and Bloomsburg being one of the favored ones should show a disposition to be identified with them.

Upon motion made, it was unanimously decided to be the sense of the meeting that \$300 should be raised by the sale of the stock, and inasmuch as a greater good would be accomplished by having a larger contribution, it was decided to raise the amount by an assessment of a small sum upon the merchants and property owners in the town and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Paul E. Wirt and C. C. Peacock, was selected to make out a list of such citizens and property owners and place the same in the hands of some competent collector and wait upon them. The committee being empowered to have the stock issued to some individual or corporation as trustee for the subscribers and to pay the money over to the company when the conditions had been fully complied with.

Bloomsburg has never been slow to appreciate benefits of this kind and we feel assured that the citizens will be pleased to take hold of this matter and as the sum asked for is so small and the amount of contribution from each one but a very small amount, they will readily respond.

EX-MEDIORES.

About fourteen per cent. of the entire number of medical graduates drop out of the profession within a few years. Some few never practice; others are tempted by better inducements into other fields of work; some are driven to suicide on account of failure; others succumb to contagious diseases; still more lose their health on account of exposure to inclement weather and accident, or on account of mental anxiety. Among these we must include those who become insane or who contract the alcohol, morphine, or cocaine habit. Worse than all else, a few are driven into quackery. Any one may make a mistake in the choice of life work, and it is no discredit to abandon practice. There are plenty of honorable employments for unsuccessful physicians: there are schools to teach, merchandise to sell, drugs to dispense, news to gather; at any rate there is coal to shovel and wood to saw. If doubtless seems a pity to sacrifice the investment of three or four years' hard work in the study of medicine, but it is cheaper than to sacrifice honor and prostitute medical science to quackery.—A. J. Benedict, in December Lippincott's.

Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh; and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

Sour milk will do for mature swine but should never be fed to young pigs.

LYDIA E.



PINKHAM'S

Vegetable Compound

Is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Lencorrhoea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 60 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequalled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.

You can address in strictest confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINT.

DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

99% PURE

SOAP

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

SOUTH.—B. & O. R. R.—NORTH.

6:30 7:30 Bloomsburg D. L. & W. Dep. 8:25 6:40

6:45 7:45 Bloomsburg P. & R. Depot. 8:30 6:45

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Harper's Magazine

IN 1895.

The Simpkins, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December Number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whichever may be the favorite English novelist of the time, Hardy's work is of a high degree of artistic excellence, and the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of John of Arto, by the Marquis de Conte, Her Page and Secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the life of a reign. In the January Number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empire. The next volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare the MAGAZINE's first illustrated article on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare the MAGAZINE's first illustrated article on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each, by mail or postpaid. Title Page and Index sent on application. Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Bros.

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Harper's Young People, " " 2.00

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11-25-41.

Harper's Bazar

IN 1895.

Elegant and exclusive designs for Out-door and Indoor Toilettes drawn from Worth models by Sandoz and Chapuis, are accompanied by minute descriptions and details. Our artists, by a charming and delicate pen, have transcribed the latest styles and capricious in the mode. Under the head of New York fashions, plain directions and full particulars are given as to shawls, fabrics, trappings, and accessories of the costumes of well-dressed women. Children's clothing receives practical attention. A fortnightly fashion-plate supplement enables readers to cut and make their own gowns. The woman who takes HARPER'S BAZAR is prepared for every occasion in life, from the most formal, where beautiful dress is requisite.

An American Serial, Doctor Warrick's Daughters, by Rebecca Harding Davis, a strong novel of American life, partly laid in Pennsylvania and partly in the far south, will occupy the last half of the year.

My Lady Nobody, an intensely exciting novel, by Maarten Maartens, author of "God's Fool," "The Greater Glory," etc., will begin the year. Essays and Social Chats. To this department Spectator will contribute her charming papers on "What We are Doing" in New York society. Answers to Correspondents. Questions received by personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest possible date after their receipt.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Title Page and Index sent on application. Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Bros.

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Harper's Weekly

IN 1895.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a pictorial history of the times. It presents every important event promptly, accurately, and exhaustively in illustration and descriptive text of the highest order.

In manner in which, during 1894, it has treated the Chicago Railroad Strikes and the China-Japanese War, and the amount of light it was able to throw on Korea, the instant attention was directed to that little-known country, are examples of its almost boundless resources. Julian Ralph, the distinguished writer and correspondent, has been sent to the seat of war, and there joined by C. D. Weldon, the well-known American artist, now for many years resident in Japan, who has been engaged to cooperate with Mr. Ralph in sending to HARPER'S WEEKLY exclusive information and illustration.

During 1895 every vital question will be discussed with vigor and without prejudice in the editorial columns, and also in special articles by the highest authorities in each department. Portraits of the men and women who are making history, and powerful and caustic political cartoons, will continue to be characteristic features. The Busy World, with its keen and kindly comment on the lesser doings of the day, will remain a regular department.

Fiction. There will be two powerful serials, both handsomely illustrated.—The Red Cockade, a stirring romance of olden days by Stanley J. Weyman, and a novel of New York, entitled "The Son of His Father," by Frank Matthews—several novelettes, and many short stories by popular writers.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases for each volume suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Title Page and Index sent on application. Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Bros.

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Pennsylvania Railroad

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In effect Nov. 25, 1894. Trains leave Sunbury

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The Columbia Democrat,
ESTABLISHED 1867. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia
County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
L. J. JAMISON, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
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TERMS:—Inside the county, \$1.00 a year in ad-
vance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside
the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed to
THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

If it is really necessary for the United States to go to war over a Mosquito strip of territory how would it do for first charge on New Jersey before bothering about the Bluefields of Nicaragua?

PENSION MATTERS.

The annual report of the secretary of the interior, in treating of pensions, says:

"At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 959,544 pensioners were borne upon the rolls, an increase of 3,532 pensioners during the year."

"The pensioners may be classed as follows: Soldiers and sailors, 753,968; widows, orphans and other dependent relatives, 215,162; army nurses, 414."

"Of these 16,610 pensioners are on account of Indian and other wars prior to the late war and 15,429 widows, orphans and other dependent relatives. Under the act of June 27, 1890, there are 375,084 pensioners and 94,260 widows and orphans. It is interesting to note that nine widows and three daughters of veterans of the Revolution constitute the pension roll for that war. Forty-five survivors of the war of 1812 constitute the remnant of that list."

"The total amount expended for pensions during the past fiscal year was \$139,804,461.05, leaving a balance from the appropriation in the treasury of \$25,205,712.65. The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 made by the commissioner is \$150,000,000."

Protection Protects.

Now the Geological Survey officials want to come in out of the threatening cold by having the warm, sheltering and exclusive folds of the civil service flag wrapped about them. After all, prohibition prohibits and protection protects; and the government employees engaged in the geological survey know it. Their positions are no doubt worth their effort to keep them, if possible, against the vicissitudes of outward rotation of office. The most effective auxiliary for official long life is to get in under the sheltering care of the civil service laws as soon as possible; for here the official is entirely safe no matter which party wins at the polls. The geological surveys should be cared for. And it would be much better for our Congressmen and Senators (whatever might befall their constituents) if they, too, could be taken into the classified civil service and thus through permanence of office reap the full enjoyment of the kind of protection that protects. Then, as shining examples from within, they could clearly demonstrate the folly of the fathers in establishing a rotative government in the hope of occasionally turning the rascals out.

Peace Now Probable.

Peace negotiations between China and Japan are now in progress through the agency of our ministers abroad, Messrs. Dun and Denby, the former being located in Tokio, Japan, and the latter in Peking, China. But it is quite evident that there will be no cessation of aggressive hostility on the part of Japan until China makes her part of the treaty plainer and stronger than she has, thus far made it. It is further evident that Japan lacks confidence in either the word or oath of the heathen Chinese, and being successful in every attack, whether upon land or water, the plucky little asailant will have China herself sue for peace and that, too, at a pretty high figure. \$400,000,000 is the cash required as indemnity, it is said, and also the full relinquishment of Chinese control and jurisdiction over the coveted peninsula of Korea. There is believed to be no other surrender of Chinese territory mentioned as yet in the treaty for peace.

Barbarous Cruelty.

The Chinese take no prisoners from the battlefield; but like so many savages they torture and mutilate them until dead. They sometimes string them together with a rope running through the cheeks or gullet as a boy would string fish. The Japanese, on the other hand, are more merciful to prisoners though they by no means conduct an entirely civilized warfare. They are also charged with outrageous cruelties in retaliation upon the more barbarous Chinese. When all the cruelties of the war now in progress between China and Japan are truthfully revealed to the civilized world no doubt the effort to christianize them will be greatly augmented.

Progressive Foot-Ball Playing.

The time was when base ball was considered nearly dangerous enough and, consequently, exciting enough to satisfy. But now ruination stares base-ball in the face because of its comparative tameness. As a competitor with foot ball for public favor it is nowhere. A game that neither kills, cripples nor maims for life is no good these days.

Since history is said to repeat itself it is quite possible that even foot-ball will soon be supplanted with the old-time bull fights and gladiatorial cruelties.

Fully 20,000 spectators and sporting people were present at the recent foot-ball game between the Harvard and the Pennsylvania teams. The game was as usual frantically exciting, and, not counting the many smaller injuries received, five of the Harvard team were crippled likely for life. The game being rather a running fight than a beneficial play, of course the best fighters make the best players. We presume, however, that the glory is not all with the victors, for those who are crippled for life in the game no doubt enjoy their scars and crippled condition just as our savages do who enjoy nothing better when in Washington than to display those scars to the Great Father as evidence of the fact that they are "big braves," &c. We are a progressive people—in some directions.

ANOTHER KIND OF GAME.

The meeting and playing of the Yale and Princeton foot ball teams on the 1st inst., in a storm over head and snow on the ground will give some little idea of the enthusiasm of college pride as well as of the fidelity and anxiety of the sporting fraternity who will risk pneumonia rather than miss the excitement and opportunity to win or lose on the game. To prevent their fighting the game out instead of playing it out, a corps of police were in attendance. This was a very wise provision in view of past fights—or games, if you please.

It is estimated that fully 20,000 people, more or less sensible, withstood the storm and breathed the murky air and either sat or stood for the three long hours during which the game was in progress, in order to see the battle for supremacy at foot-ball between the Yale and Princeton students. To the presence of the police is attributed the unwholesome and rather debasing fact that no serious accidents occurred to the players. The idea of having a high-toned game of foot-ball and no serious accidents seems to us an incongruous anomaly that reflects directly upon the side that loses. It is a too highly refined game, entirely, where one side wins all, as was the case in the game referred to. When the score stands 24 to nothing as in this case, it indicates entirely too much mildness, not to say cowardice, on the part of the losing side. To win the applause and approbation of the first class sport and the truly reckless player, the losing side should be crippled to a greater or less extent. This in a great measure alleviates the remorse and everlasting disgrace of defeat.

WOMEN AND MEN.

Women always show by their actions that they enjoy going to church; men are less demonstrative. When a woman becomes flurried, she feels for a fan; when a man becomes flurried, he feels for a cigar. Women jump at conclusions and generally hit; men reason things out logically and generally miss the truth. Some women can't pass a millinery shop without looking in; some men can't pass a public house without going in. A woman never sees a baby without wanting to run to it; a man never sees a baby without wanting to run away from it.

Women love admiration, approbation, self immolation on the part of others, are often weak, vain and frivolous; ditto men. A woman always carries her purse in her hand, so that other women will see it; a man carries his in his inside pocket, so that his wife won't see it. A woman can sit in a theatre for three hours without getting all cramped up, catching the toothache or becoming faint for want of fresh air; a man can't.

A woman, from her sex and character, has a claim to many things besides her shelter, food and clothing. She is not less a woman for being wedded, and the man who is fit to be trusted with a good wife recollects all which this implies and shows himself at all times chivalrous, sweet spoken, considerate and deferential.—*New York Sun.*

According to the last census one-third of the entire population of this country is comprised of children whose parents are foreigners by birth. In fact the present generation of pure blood Americans (Indians excepted) can easily trace their lineage back to "blasted foreign nativity." If not our grandfathers then our great grandfathers came from abroad. And in many cases they were so Dutch, Irish or Scotch that they couldn't begin to speak English without their native brogue.

BENTON.

Saturday snow fell to the depth of three inches here, and was followed by a rain which quickly changed it into mud.

J. B. & Ira McHenry made a business trip to Bloomsburg Monday.

Mrs. Alice Fowler, who was visiting relatives here, returned to her Beach Haven home Monday.

Russell McHenry, of Bloomsburg, started from here Monday night for a hunt up in the mountains.

Mrs. Ira McHenry and her son J., are visiting her mother, at Beach Haven this week.

Mr. E. Peck, Charles Ledgard, Miss Maude Mann and Daisy McHenry were the pleasant guests of Mrs. Marteeny at Jamison City on Sunday. Bruce Hess, of Central, was a Benton visitor Saturday, and while in town ordered a large load of furniture of Ira McHenry which was delivered Tuesday.

Milt Kile came over from Mountain Grove on Saturday and returned Monday morning.

Rabbits are very plentiful this season, considering the number that are killed.

The children are practicing for an entertainment Christmas Eve.

Miss Maude Mann, who has been engaged at Mather's millinery the past season, expects to leave for her home in a few days, her many friends will miss her very much.

Of all the County papers that reach us in this end of the County the COLUMBIAN is in the lead.

Andrew Ikeler is sporting a sore hand.

U. O. Custer will move his family to Light Street in a few weeks, where he will be engaged on his father's farm.

The Sunday School Institute, held Tuesday afternoon and evening, gathered a large crowd.

Will Kline, of this place, and Hud Kline, of Berwick, (brothers) will take charge of the McHenry House January 1st. Both are jolly fellows, and well liked by the traveling public.

Henry Hirsleman will leave for Nordmont next week, where he has taken a log job, from J. J. Bucher, of Elk Grove.

Grand Pap McHenry says he has to go to jail next month: we feel sorry for him, but are sure Boyd will feed him good.

Resolutions of Thanks.

At a regular meeting of Col. Ent Post, 250, G. A. R., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: A number of the donors of the Memorial Volume were not present at the meeting held in the Opera House for the presentation of the book, we take this method of publicly thanking our friends.

Resolved, That we consider gifts to the living of greater value than can possibly be given them after death; we therefore tender to all contributors of the book our heartfelt thanks.

Resolved, That we greatly appreciate the patriotic and appropriate presentation address of C. G. Barkley, the kind remarks of Wm. Chrisman, the excellent music furnished by Miss Maud Runyon and the Y. M. C. A. choir, and all who aided us in any manner at that meeting.

Resolved, That we greatly enjoyed the agreeable surprise given us by the Ladies' Aid Society in presenting us with a handsome, valuable silk flag, and feel that we are under great obligations to them for so ably assisting us in our work of the Order.

M. P. LUTZ,
C. P. SLOAN,
W. O. HOLMES, } Com.

Almost Blind
Inflamed Eyes and Run-
ning Sores

The Success of Hood's Causes
Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.



Miss Cora B. Ebert
Barnesville, Pa.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind, being compelled to stay in a darkened room on account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in terrible condition. My mother tried every thing she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The inflammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that

I became stronger, and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine." Miss CORA EBERT, Barnesville, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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Miller & Martin, General Agents of the Franklin Typewriter, Bridgeport, Conn.
Oct. 19, 1894.

PROF. F. E. WOOD,
Dear Sir,—The typewriter goes forward to-day. I am anxious to get a representation in your school.

You are to be congratulated, as you certainly have the largest and most successful school east of Chicago. I visit all the schools in the United States and yours marches in the front rank. Your night school surpasses anything I have ever seen. By what magic do you sustain so tremendous a work? Give the writer a good place. Will see you again in November.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. MARTIN.

Prof. Martin is the principal of the Martin Shorthand School in Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Dennison of the Smith Premier, the agent for the Esterbrook Pen Co., the Eagle Pencil Co., Mr. Babcock, all give the College the distinction of being the largest school between Boston and Chicago.

9 teachers. Send for new College Journal with cut of faculty.

F. E. WOOD,
Principal.

11-16-4t.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. S. Rish-ton. 6 15-1y.

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—BRANCH OFFICES.—

Jamison City, J. P. Kennedy, Barber Shop.
Espy, D. E. Miller, Barber Shop.
Catawissa, Derr's Shoe House.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicate, flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pint tins, by grocers, labelled thus: "EPPS' COCOA." L.D., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. 11-16-4t-d.

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DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Teachers who mean business and know their business. New and handsome building with good ventilation and all modern improvements, in pleasant location—Court House square, corner Adams Avenue and Linden Street.

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Scranton.

7-37-1y.

Society Leaders ARE
Fashion Followers.

When the oracle Fashion speaks a world prostrates itself. She says to a certain class of merchandise, GO, and it goeth. To another, COME, and it cometh; and while her ways are not always ways of pleasantness, yet they are ways of changeableness, and life would be far more prosy and monotonous were it not for her varied dictations. She has set her seal of approval on the following garments:

COATS AND CAPES.

The new golf cape is daily increasing in popularity, and if you have been postponing your purchase to see if they're to be worn, you need delay no longer, as they are surely here to stay, this season at least. Rough Scotch Effects, with plaid, silk and worsted linings, at \$6.50 each.

The seal plush capes, in 27-inch, are much in vogue this season, and while large dress sleeves are in vogue, their popularity is assured. 30-inch seal plush cape, with 108 inch sweep, price \$10.

FUR CAPES.

Here you will find representatives of the animal kingdom from far-off Polar seas, and, if you are in search of a warm, serviceable garment that will remove one-half the terrors of a cold winter, buy a fur cape. 27-inch Coney cape, satin-lined, full sweep, \$5, \$6 and \$7. 27 and 30-inch Astrakhan, 96-inch wrap, lined with silk serge, \$10 and \$12.

CHILDREN'S GRETCHENS.

Some would have us think that anything is good enough for the children. We do not think so; but we select these garments with as much care and attention to style as any garment that comes into our store. We are showing a good assortment of some really choice styles, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$10 each. When shopping below don't fail to visit our CLOAK ROOM and see what Fashion suggests this season.

GROCERY DEPT.

Canned goods are now again in vogue, and we are prepared to show you all kinds. The famous "Blue Bell" goods have no superior. The "Sunbeam" brand of corn is one of the finest and we recommend it. New evaporated California peaches and apricots. We sell Chase & Sanborn's celebrated teas and coffees. Holmes & Coate's marshmallows and Fig Newton crackers. Try them. They are excellent.

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is apt to convince even the most doubtful, just as one trial

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J. A. HESS' SHOES

will convince the best judges that he sells the best made.

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THE KEYSTONE FOUNDRY

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IS NOW IN COMPLETE WORKING SHAPE,

and is prepared to fill all kinds of planing mill orders, and foundry and machine work. The plant is well equipped, and all orders will be filled promptly. SHOPS ON SIXTH STREET, WEST OF WOOLEN MILL. 10 26 1y.

VANDERBIET DIVORCE.

MRS. "WILLIE K." TO GET THREE MILLIONS.

An Amicable Divorce will be Arranged to Save Scandal—New York Society in a State of Mind About the Great Social Sensation.

New York "Four Hundred" is again agitated with gossip in regard to the Willie K. Vanderbilts. It is stated that a settlement has been made, not preceding a reconciliation, but to secure an amicable divorce. Mr. Vanderbilt will not oppose the application of his wife for divorce, and the proceedings will no doubt be in secret and a scandal will be avoided. It is stated that Mrs. Vanderbilt will receive \$3,000,000. She already pos-



The Marble House, Newport.

sesses large wealth, owing to the generosity of her multi-millionaire husband. The famous marble house at Newport, which cost \$2,000,000, was given to her. It was at this sumptuous palace that the trouble between the couple began. Marble House was completed during the summer of 1892, and was occupied the same season. After leaving it on the famous yachting tour, on the yacht *Valiant*, in 1894, the quarrel broke into an open rupture, and Mr. Vanderbilt left the yacht and went to Paris, which he has since made his home. Mrs. Vanderbilt residing in London or Newport. She will retain custody of her children.

William Kissam Vanderbilt, whose domestic troubles are of sufficient importance to interest the whole American nation, is the third son of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He is now forty-four years old. He was educated at Yale and abroad, and then entered the office of his grandfather, Commodore Vanderbilt, with whom he was a great favorite. The Commodore left him \$1,000,000.

The late William H. Vanderbilt bequeathed to each of his children \$10,000,000. The residue of the estate, valued at \$100,000,000, was divided equally between Cornelius and Will-



Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

iam K., who in addition received the same share as their brothers and sisters. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is, therefore, one of the richest men in the world.

The suit for divorce will be brought in Rhode Island. This affair has caused a greater sensation in New York's upper social circles than any other matter of gossip in many years. The report is that the trouble originated in the extravagance and pride of Mrs. Vanderbilt. Her husband undertook to check her, with the result of a violent breach of good relations. After his arrival in Paris, Mr. Vanderbilt appeared in public with Nellie Neustetter, a notorious and beautiful woman, it is said solely with the purpose of giving ground for a divorce. His relatives all sympathize with him in his domestic trouble. It is claimed that he lavished his vast wealth on his wife and her sisters, only with the result of creating larger and more extravagant demands, until his patience gave way.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was originally Miss Anna Smith, of Mobile, Ala., daughter of Murray Smith. The family was one of the best in Mobile, but not wealthy. Mr. Vanderbilt met her at a reception given by his sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. He was then twenty-six years old and she had just been introduced to New York society, with her two sisters, by some prominent Southerners here. The marriage took place shortly afterwards.

Mrs. Vanderbilt belongs to a family which has given an extraordinary amount of employment to the divorce courts. Her sister, Miss Jennie Smith, married Mr. Fernando Yznaga. She arranged an amicable divorce with him and married Mr. Tiffany. Mr. Yznaga then married Miss Mabel Wright. Another sister, Miss Minnie Smith, married a French nobleman named De Fonbillot, from whom she is now separated.

As the divorce will leave Mr. Vanderbilt with the privilege of marrying again, there is much speculation in society as to his future career. He is of middle height, with black hair, side whiskers, ruddy complexion, and a good humored face. His fortune is immense, and he has the reputation of being good-natured and extremely generous. Mrs. Vanderbilt is at present leading a very secluded life at Newport.

R. L. SIMMS.

There are words in the Chinese language that have as many as forty different meanings, each depending on the intonation used in pronouncing it.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE "SON OF HEAVEN" FORCED TO SUE FOR PEACE.

European Interference Probable in Eastern Affairs—What Japanese Conquest Would Mean to China—An Interesting Situation.

European advances clearly indicate that every effort of the Chinese government to stay the onward march of the Japanese army toward Peking has failed, and the most populous empire on the face of the earth has been forced to the humiliation of suing for peace.



Japanese Crossing the Yalu.

The Emperor of China has asked the interference of European powers to secure terms with victorious Japan.

At the present time the Japanese, after crossing the Yalu river, have invested Port Arthur, and are marching on Moukden. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the Japanese will capture Peking unless a treaty of peace be arranged. Once installed at Peking the Japanese might take a notion to stay. The Japanese army has been received with enthusiasm everywhere by the poor Chinese, who have hailed them as deliverers from the intolerable outrages perpetrated by their own rulers. China is evidently ripe for a revolt, and once at Peking, it would be easy for the Japanese to overthrow the present dynasty and break up the great Mongol empire.

This is a prospect that nearly all European powers, especially England, and Russia, look upon with suspicion. It is very probable that European interference will be invoked to protect the corrupt and tottering throne of China from being overthrown.

It is to be regretted that reasons of selfishness should stand in the way of reforms that might prove the redemption of China. The Japanese have many things to teach the Chinese in the arts of peace as well as of war. But this is not to be. England is becoming impatient. Her trade with China is seriously embarrassed. Besides, the war expenses are running up, and England will have to pay the piper eventually, as China



Attack on Port Arthur.

will reimburse herself for the cost of the war by imposing heavier duties on foreign goods when they reach interior stations. These duties will fall most heavily on British trade.

Should the Japanese prove to be obstinate in resisting European interference in Asiatic affairs, an interesting situation would be developed. The European powers most interested in Eastern affairs hate each other cordially, and the possibility of a European war cannot fail to cause uneasiness until peace is made between China and Japan.

M. T. CAIN.

The Starfish. There are several pretty creatures who live in the water, and are classed as "fishes," yet who do not look like the fishes we usually know. One of the most common and familiar of them is the starfish.

There are several kinds of starfish, some of them being very beautiful, with long, feathery arms. The common starfish, which you have doubtless seen, is a five-pointed creature, his shape of course, giving him his name. These fishes are soft and flabby while living, but when dead and dried they present a brittle and shell-like appearance. They vary in size, from tiny creatures an inch across to twelve and fourteen inches in size, or perhaps much larger, but this size is that ordinarily found on near-by coasts.

The starfish manages to walk along the land by the aid of numbers of tiny feet on the under part of its body. It not only walks easily, but is said to stand up occasionally on one of its points and survey the scenery, but as we have never seen a starfish do that we cannot vouch for the fact.

Starfish, so naturalists tell us, live upon mollusks, and are especially fond of oysters. But when the oyster declines to come out of his shell, in order to provide a dinner for Mr. Starfish, that gentleman has a way of taking him whether the oyster wishes to come or not. Our naturalist says:

The starfish lays himself down on his victim, and, folding his five arms about it, holds it firmly in place. Then he gradually pushes his stomach out through his mouth, and wraps it around the unfortunate oyster. Whether some fluid of the stomach forces the shell open is not known. But the result is the securing of a dinner for the starfish, and the death of the oyster. One of the peculiarities of the starfish is that a new arm grows whenever one is destroyed. Even if half the fish be destroyed, the missing part will be replaced, as good as ever.

Official Emblems.

Foreigners—Has not the President of your country some emblem of office like the crown of European rulers?

American—Yes, sir; the shotgun and fishing rod.—Judge.

Koch's diphtheria inoculation is being tried in Berlin with success.

One pound of cork will support an ordinary sized man in water.

JOTS FOR BUSY WOMEN.

Oyster juice is a perfect cleanser of linen from fruit and wine stains.

Before beginning to seed raisins cover them with hot water and let them stand fifteen minutes. The seeds can then be removed easily.

Fruit skins and cores may be used to great advantage in the manufacture of jelly. Especially round the apple cores is there a large amount of gelatinous matter. Peach skins and kernels make a nice jelly, also quince and grape skins.

Excellent furniture polish is made of equal parts of wine, vinegar and olive oil. Put in a large bottle and shake thoroughly every day for a week. It will then be ready for use. It should be applied to the furniture with a soft, woolen cloth and well rubbed in.

A new kind of mustard pot has been made that insures always having fresh mustard. It is the size of an ordinary mustard pot, and consists of two parts, in the lower half of which is placed dry mustard, while in the neck of the upper part is a small container for the water necessary for mixing, together with a little screw, which, when turned by the consumer, allows the water to escape into the mustard below, the two being amalgamated by a turn or two of the screw. In this way a fresh supply for each meal can be obtained without waste or trouble, and as the pot can be taken in two in an instant, there is no difficulty about cleaning it.

A new idea for keeping the complexion clear is never to use soap on the face, but to use butter instead. A little of this is rubbed over the face with a soft cloth, and then removed by means of a second cloth. It renders the skin beautifully soft and elastic. Buttermilk is an old-fashioned remedy for removing tan and sunburn. In Sardinia a favorite cosmetic is citron oil, or milk of lemons, made by rasping off the peel of a lemon with a nutmeg grater, letting the raspings fall into a pint of new milk, cutting the milk open and pressing the juice into the milk. After it has stood for a short time the milk will curdle. Then the whole must be strained through fine muslin, and the liquid which runs through is the milk of lemon so much sought after.

An effort is being made to make colored paper fashionable, and all shades are shown in stationery. Among the newest is one which is known as "purple and fine linen," a pale violet shade being boxed with a creamy white one. The paper is folded once to fit into square envelopes. Another new paper is of bluish-rose tint, and is put up in rose-colored boxes. There are also pale blue and green shades, grays and a deep violet and a regular butter color, all of which are said to be fashionable. Decorated paper is also shown; violets, iris flowers, fern leaves and the like being stamped upon it. Boxes of tiny letter paper and envelopes are shown for the use of small people, and sometimes the words: "I am going to have a party" are stamped across the sheets. Men and women in gay attire are also stamped upon the paper for children. Pure white unruled paper with a monogram in silver or gold or the address of one's house are exclusively used by conservative people. This paper fits into square envelopes when folded once. Sealing wax is still used.

Tip-Toe Practice.

If a girl will take the trouble to walk about the room on tip-toes for lightness of step, balancing a book or sofa pillow on her head for dignity, half an hour a day for a year, she will walk like the nobility the rest of her natural life. Two things are incompatible with grace of locomotion—heavy step and downcast eyes. Step lightly, gentle woman. Look up, little girl.

A Paris Suggestion.



"The Conduct of Life."

Under this head Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote: "Tis an estimable hint I owe to a few persons of fine manners, that they make behavior the very first sign of force—behavior—not performance, or talent, or much less, wealth. Whilst almost everybody has a suppling eye turned on events and things and other persons, a few natures are central and forever unafraid, and these alone charm us. He whose word or deed you cannot predict, who answers you without any supplication in his eye, who draws his determination from within, than man rules."

Ammonia and the Hair.

Ammonia is very cleansing. It has been known to take the plant out of wood work and the design out of carpet. Women who put this powerful chemical into the water for a shampoo may expect positive results—a thoroughly clean scalp, slightly parched, a little sore and perhaps a brief headache; crisp, dry, bleached hair and premature grayness. Of course, no two people are alike. Ammonia may be just the thing for one wig, but a wise old fellow in a Broadway hair shop says it is too strong for toilet purposes.

Japanese Women Are Lucky.

A Japanese woman has no change in fashions to dress, no shopping to while away her time, no Easter bonnet to look forward to, as she never wears bonnets; her only ornaments are tortoise shell hairpins, her best parasols are made of paper, her kimono must be of quiet, soft-colored crepe. Truly, she has a hard time, this little Japanese woman.

STYLE IN WHISKERS.

How the Fashionable Vandyke Beard Originated in England.

Concerning beards as now worn, it is obvious there has been a great change lately. Everyone is now wearing a pointed V-shaped Vandyke beard, while a few years ago the Vandyke beard was unknown, and the popular beard followed very much the shape of the face. And they say the change is all due to the Prince of Wales.

It arose in this way: The prince has a barber who sees to his hair. The barber noticed that latterly his royal highness was growing a little stouter, and he thought a change in the shape of the beard would be more becoming. This view he communicated to the prince, who thoroughly acquiesced. The die was cast and the deed was done. That day the prince had and has ever since retained a Vandyke beard.

But that day was three years ago. In the interval fashionable men with circular faces discovered that the rounded beard added to the appearance of breadth, and the pointed beard reduced it. So they took the prince's hint, and followed it. Gradually thinner men, who were also fashionable, followed their leader, and one saw the pointed beard everywhere. Then it became a matter of fashion, and now, of course, everyone is adopting it.

It was very much the same twenty years ago about the lock of hair on the forehead. Capot made a debut in "Paul and Virginia," and looked peculiarly fascinating with the lock on the forehead. Other young men, who thought themselves good looking, followed the example and the coiffure a la Capot ran all through Paris, and got especially in vogue with garçons in restaurants, who annexed it as a body. Men's fashions are a little more stable than women's. The hair a la Capot is still worn. Who shall say how long we shall have the Vandyke beard? Possibly thirty years hence it may still be worn, when the cause of its introduction may be quite forgotten.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Invented Meat Pies.

Mrs. Beecher, a graduate of the Philadelphia Cooking School, is the inventor of a new and tempting way of serving in little meat pies left over beef and mutton. Chop the meat as for hash, and to every half pint add a half teaspoonful of onion juice, a tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of red pepper, four teaspoonfuls of milk and two beaten eggs. Heat this mixture over the fire, but do not cook it, and have ready about a pint of boiled rice (one cupful before cooking). Butter individual earthen molds and line them with the rice, fill it with the meat mixture and cover the top with rice. Stand in a pan of boiling water and bake a quarter of an hour. Serve in the molds, placed on plates with a sprig of parsley on each, or turn on plates and serve with a brown sauce. The pies make a nice dinner or luncheon dish.

The Lightwood of Florida.

"Lightwood" is one of the most useful southern products, especially in Florida, where it is used by all sorts of country folk, and particularly by the hunters. A cordwood stick carried into the wilderness will cut up into fragments with which a dozen meals may be cooked. The rich resinous pine makes a quick, hot fire, especially suited to open air cooking. It is a Florida tradition that the chief who led the little band of Seminoles whom the United States army long failed to run to earth, was on the point of agreeing to go with his people to Indian territory, when he suddenly asked whether there was any lightwood in that new land, and when the answer was no, positively refused to go further with the treaty. He would not live in a land without lightwood.—New York Sun.

The Pope's Diplomats.

Pope Leo XIII. is a great admirer and friend of birds. In his library and in the alcoves of his reception room a number of them are kept, and their chatter always interests the Pontiff. "You see," he once said to a foreign Minister who had called to pay his respects, "these birds are my diplomats. Whenever I receive any one here he can only make a report as to my amiability, and can seldom understand my words, because the chatter of these songsters drowns all that I say. The visitor cannot tell whether I have even spoken."

Encouragement to Matrimony.

A short time since the British Treasury appointed a new class of female clerks, the women typists, ranking between the sorters and telegraphists and the lady clerks. Among the regulations contained in the Treasury minute of March 17, 1894, a paragraph, headed "marriage," appears. This regulation states that a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for every year of service may be granted to an officer who leaves to be married after six years' service. At present, pensions or gratuities are only presented to those ladies who leave the service through sickness or ill-health.

The Caucasian Tea Plantations.

The tea plantations started in the Caucasus on the initiative of the Russian Government have, says the London Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent, so far been a great success. The first tea crop, gathered from a plantation near Batoum, has given considerable satisfaction. The tea grown on this plantation, according to Russian experts, is superior to the Chinese. About 40,000 acres of land have been set aside by the Department of State Domains for the cultivation of tea from shrubs obtained from China and India.

Their Origin.

The words "starboard" and "larboard," as used in the nautical vocabulary, are from the Italian words *quarta borda*, meaning "this side," and *quinta borda*, meaning "that side." Abbreviated these two phrases appear as *starborda* and *larborda*, and by the corruption of languages were soon rendered "starboard" and "larboard" by the English sailors. Years ago an order of the admiralty discontinued the use of "larboard" and substituted "port."



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WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

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PRIMARY READING. II.

By William Neetting.

Reading is thinking not word calling. No child can read faster than it can think, hence slow thinkers are slow readers—slow in learning to read. Slow pupils and quick pupils should not be classed together in school work. A pupil may, too, be slower in one subject than in another. All the organs and parts of a child's body do not grow and develop with equal rapidity. While some parts are almost at a stand-still, others are advancing. Marked differences in both mental and physical development are found in members of the same family. Some children grow at a regular rate in height, or seem to do so, until full stature has been reached; others grow for a while, then a period of arrest sets in, or sometimes several such periods occur, before the whole stature has been attained.

Some people attain their full height much later than others. It must not, however, be supposed that all growth shares that of the half of height. While one part or organ seems to rest, as before stated, others are developing. The different parts of the brain do not in all individuals complete their growth together, hence the differences of mental development in children. Some learn rapidly in everything, others enough so in perhaps one or two subjects, but slowly in others, and those of a third class are slow in everything.

Heredity, too, is not an insignificant factor in mental growth. This fact is, however, usually overlooked when children's progress is under consideration. Age alone is supposed to be the proper gauge. Few parents, no matter how slow or dull their children may be, are willing to admit that they are inferior in mental grasp to the best. This is ignorance that it is difficult to dispel. Unfortunately this ignorance is not confined to parents or patrons of the schools, but too many teachers seem incapable of understanding why all pupils of the same age or class do not make the same progress. It is not an uncommon thing to hear teachers ask, "How much arithmetic should a child of eight years, for example, know? How well should it be able to read? How many words should it be able to spell? How well should it be able to write?" Would it share much less knowledge of child psychology and of pedagogics to ask how tall such a child should be? What it should measure across the shoulders? How much it should weigh? How fast it should be able to talk, walk, or run?

What can be expected of the average parent in a subject of which teachers know so little? Parents, indeed, are excusable; they have enough on their hands if they keep up with the progress of their own vocation; but what palliation can teachers claim for ignorance on a subject of such vital importance to the intelligent prosecution of their calling as that of the relation of physical to mental development?

If every child of the same age does not advance with equal step, the blame is placed to the credit of the teacher or her method. Yet every one who has had opportunities to observe the differences in progress of children during their early school years, cannot have failed to notice marked difference in their advancement, some learning as much in one year as others in four, five, or even more.

Differences in the rate of development are not limited to the early years of life. The same thing is found in persons of mature years. It is true that sometimes two or even more are found of at least seemingly equal mental penetration and physical skill, but these do not constitute the rule; they are the exceptions. The rule is difference, variety; and it is high time that both teachers and parents take note of it and stop expecting impossibilities—forcibly distorting nature by trying to make levels where no conditions have been provided for them.

THE WORD METHOD.

With whom this method originated, or whether it originated with several persons, neither knowing anything of the discovery of the other, is not known. If my memory is not at fault, there was a statement in the *Pennsylvania School Journal* some years ago that the method had been used by a teacher in the Keystone State as early as 1824. But the credit of both discovering and publishing the method is by general agreement believed to belong to J. Russell Webb, a teacher at the time (1846) at Watertown, New York. This method begins with reading, not like the alphabetic, with pronunciation. As its name implies, it begins with words. The child comes to school with quite a vocabulary, which it has learned in the natural way, by associating the names of objects, qualities, and actions with the objects, qualities, and actions themselves. Not only has it a large stock of words thus in store, but, more than this, the idioms, necessary to express its thoughts in the sphere of life in which it moves. It has acquired thoughts as fast as it needed them; no faster. It has not been required to lay in stock a number of incomprehensible thoughts and expressions that might come into use later on. The thoughts it has it ex-

presses in spoken words. It understands the thoughts of others when spoken, and when within the limits of its experience. It is natural for it to speak its thoughts and to comprehend those of others when spoken. A spoken word is a representative of an idea, of a thought process, and when heard to be apprehended, must create or call into consciousness, its appropriate concept.

Before entering school the child learned to associate the names of things with the things themselves; in other words, it learned the names of things, and when it heard the names, it pictured to itself the things for which they stand. Upon entering school this process is simply extended; it now associates the name with the written or printed word, and either calls up the other, if the association is complete. Now the visible word also calls into consciousness the idea or concept, and thus there is scarcely a break in the natural way of learning. This method, too, accords with the well recognized pedagogic principle, not to add difficulties to those which the child necessarily meets.

As will be seen by those versed in the study of mental activities, this method is strictly psychological. It is natural to go from the spoken word to the written; it is going directly and in the most direct manner to the end aimed at, namely reading. No matter by what method the first steps in reading are taught, it must ultimately come to words. This being incontrovertible, it follows that it is logically as well as pedagogically correct to begin with them.

Spelling is taught in connection with this method by requiring all the early reading lessons to be copied, and later, when it believed not to interfere with reading, words of the reading lessons are dictated to be spelled orally and in writing.

Theoretically it would seem that children taught by the pure word-method could not help themselves to the pronunciation of new words, but practically they do so. They notice resemblances of word formations and of correspondences of sounds, or pronunciation. It is however true that this method does not furnish a direct clue to pronunciation.

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Legal Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles Klingaman, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator in the above estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of L. S. Wintersteen Esq., in the First National Bank building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, December 7th, 1894, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in for a share of said fund.
W. D. BECKLEY,
Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. A., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following:
All that tract of land, situated in Hemlock township, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, containing

132 ACRES AND 46 PERCHES
of land, more or less, whereon is erected a DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and outbuildings, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner, in the public road leading from Buckhorn to Now Columbia, thence north one degree east one hundred and sixty-three perches along land of John Miller to a pine corner, thence by land of Benjamin Bomby, D. B. Wagner and L. Leidy, north twenty-two and one-half degrees west one hundred and five perches to a chestnut oak corner, thence by land of George Hartman south one degree west one hundred and eighty-one perches to a corner, thence south by land of S. Reichard eighty-eight and one-half degrees east seventy-eight and two-tenths perches to a stone corner, thence north one degree east four perches to a stone, thence south by land of John Hartman eighty-eight degrees, east four perches to a stone, thence by the same north one degree east forty-three and one-tenth perches to a stone corner in the road, thence along said road north eighty-three degrees east ten perches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain piece, parcel and lot of ground situated in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded and

described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner on Iron Dale Railroad street, thence eastwardly along line of land of Albert Moyer one hundred and thirty-two, more or less, to an alley, thence along said alley southwardly sixty feet, more or less, to lot of George Moyer, thence by said lot westwardly one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to said Railroad street, and thence by said street northwardly sixty feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a

FRAME HOUSE,

and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution at the suit of I. W. McKelvy, now assigned to H. D. McBride vs. John S. Feltner, and to be sold as the property of John S. Feltner.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

BARKLEY, ATTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. A., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following:
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in Sugarloaf township, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a stone corner, thence by land of Jacob Herrington and the said Michael Beichline north eighty-five degrees east eighty perches and nine-tenths to a stone, thence by land of Richard Kile south two degrees west forty-six perches and two-tenths to a white oak stub, thence by land of John Michler north eighty-eight degrees west eighty perches and two-tenths to a stone, thence by land of Becker and Hartman north two degrees east thirty-six perches and four-tenths to the place of beginning, containing

20 ACRES AND 111 PERCHES,
strict measure, be the same more or less.
Also, all that piece or tract of land, situated in Sugarloaf township, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a post on the line of land belonging to Samuel Blank, better known as the Long tract, thence by land of Nathan Beach north four degrees east eighty-three and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Herrington north eighty-four and a half degrees east one hundred and one perches and six-tenths to a post, thence by part of the same south four and a half degrees west eighty-three perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post, thence by the Long tract south eighty-four and a half degrees west one hundred and one perches and six-tenths to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY ACRES,
and usual allowances of six per cent.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Hulme and Houseknecht, to use of Jacob Keller vs. R. M. Davis, and to be sold as the property of R. M. Davis.
JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

VANDERBILT, ATTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894,
at 2 o'clock p. m., the following:
All that certain tract or piece of land lying and being, in Centre township, Columbia County, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner near the head race and land of Jesse B. Freas, thence by land of Jesse B. Freas and Stephen H. Swank north twenty degrees east one hundred and eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Emmer Dietrich south seventy-eight degrees east twenty and nine-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Wesley H. Freas south twelve degrees west forty-seven and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by the same north seventy-eight degrees west five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by same and land of George K. Hess south twelve degrees west fifty-nine perches to a stone, thence by land of Jesse B. Freas north seventy-eight degrees west twelve and four-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

FOURTEEN ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
stable and other outbuildings,
ALSO,

ONE FRAME GRIST MILL,
together with water power fixtures and appurtenances thereto belonging. It being the same property one-eighth of which was purchased by Edward Wagner of John W. Hoffman, High Sheriff of Columbia County, May 5, 1879, four-eighths from same May 14, 1879, and the balance three-eighths purchased from Z. L. Fowler and wife and J. S. Brittain and wife, August 7, 1883, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Eugene L. Wagner and Ira N. Wagner vs. William J. Stuart and Wm. J. Stuart, Adm'rs. of Sarah D. Stuart and to be sold as the property of William J. Stuart and Wm. J. Stuart, Adm'rs. of Sarah D. Stuart.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

WINTERSTEEN, ATTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. A., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894,
at 2 o'clock p. m., the following:
All that certain lot situate in the town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by Eighth street, on the east by Iron street, on the south by the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the west by D. J. Waller estate, whereon is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution at the suit of D. J. Waller, Jr., and L. E. Waller, Exrs. of D. J. Waller, dec'd, vs. V. B. Moyer and to be sold as the property of V. B. Moyer.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

WALLER, ATTY.

TRIAL LIST.

Mary G. Vanderslice's adm'r. vs. Mary Snyder's ex'r.
G. F. Shuman vs. Wilson Richard.
G. F. Shuman vs. Isaac S. Samsam.
Ezekiel Cole's ex'r. vs. Almas Cole et al.
William Gingles vs. Lloyd Robertson.
Isiah Hoover vs. Jacob Moyer's Trustee.
D. E. Forder vs. Susanannah M. F. Ins. Co.
Ash Bros. vs. Berwick Water Co.
Wm. Neal et al. for use vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
Wm. Neal et al. for use vs. Rupert & Bloomsburg R. R. Co.
Clyde Chamberlin vs. J. M. Lilly.
Rebecca Hunsinger et al. vs. S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co.
Lavinia Rabuek et al. vs. S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co.
W. S. Moyer ex'r. et al. vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
School Furnishing Co. vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
J. B. Nuss vs. J. E. Kester & Son.
Elizabeth Roadman vs. John F. Kress.
C. F. Summers vs. B. F. Gardner.
G. B. Belles vs. M. L. Mollery.
John W. Trivelpiece vs. Greenwood township.
C. F. Steek vs. J. W. Kelsch.
Lloyd L. Lutz vs. S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co.
Joseph Henderson's ex'r. vs. B. F. Foulk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Al. Pl. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following:
All that certain lot of ground, situated in Sugarloaf township, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of J. P. Fritz, on the east by lands of Maggie Hess, on the south by lands of William Fritz, and on the west by lands late of Henry Fritz, deceased, containing

SIX ACRES,

more or less.
Also, one other tract of land, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: All the right, title and interest, of Peter Masteller, of all that certain message and lot of land, situated in Sugarloaf township, County and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Josiah F. Fritz, on the east by Peter Masteller, on the south by Andrew Hess, deceased, and on the west by W. B. Peterman and Samuel Hess, deceased, containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES,

more or less.
Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of G. W. Knouse, executor of J. K. Young, deceased, vs. Ralph Masteller and Peter Masteller, and to be sold as the property of Ralph Masteller and Peter Masteller.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. A., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894,
at two o'clock p. m., the following:
All that certain piece or lot of ground, situated in Jackson township, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of J. W. Harvey, on the east by lands of Wilson Kitchen, on the south by lands of P. D. Black, and on the west by lands of Elias Meeker and P. D. Black, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, whereon is erected a small FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of J. J. McHenry vs. Mathias Rhone, and to be sold as the property of Mathias Rhone.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. A., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894,
at 2 o'clock p. m., the following:
All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situated in Hemlock township, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of William Pursell, on the east by land of Peter Hilliard, on the south by lands of A. J. Evans, and on the west by land of Jonathan Hartman, containing

SIX ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a FRAME HOUSE,
stable and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of John Christian vs. Aaron Miller, and to be sold as the property of Aaron Miller.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Whitmire, dec'd., late of Centre Township.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Whitmire, late of Centre township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

G. M. WHITMIRE, Administrator.

SNYDER, ATTY.

11-16-94

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mrs. Leary McHenry, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Leary McHenry, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

LAWSON McHENRY, Administrator.

10-28-94

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Clarence E. Sporenberg, late of Briar Creek township, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Clarence E. Sporenberg, late of Briar Creek township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

B. F. SPORBENBERG, Administrator.

10-29-94

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Susanna Stoker, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Susanna Stoker, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

CYRUS ROY, Executor.

9-21-94

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Columbian building,
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ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—
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JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES FEE BILL.—Justices and constables can procure copies of fee bill under the act of 1883, at THE COLUMBIAN office. It is printed in pamphlet form, and is very convenient for reference. It also contains the act of 1889 concerning the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes and snakes. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 20 cents in stamps.

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10-26-3m.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The regular December session of court convened on Monday morning, President Judge Ikeler, and Associate Millard on the bench. Judge Murphy arrived later. The following business was transacted;

In the estate of J. C. Myers, H. A. McKillip was continued as auditor.

Estate of Benj. Sheets, report of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of Geo. Shuman, auditor's report confirmed nisi.

B. J. Doyle and F. H. Eaton excused from serving as grand jurors and A. J. Lenahan from traverse jury duty.

Ash & Bro. vs. Berwick Water Co. Order of Court filed. Each party to pay half the costs on the continuance.

H. A. Kremser vs. Thomas Liddicoat. Certiorari. The Court read an opinion reversing the verdict of the justice and setting the proceedings aside.

Road in Jackson twp. near Ellis Young's. Report of reviewers set aside. Rule to appoint reviewers made absolute and Matthew McReynolds, F. P. Davis and Amos Wanich appointed re-reviewers.

J. K. Eyer's Executors vs. G. W. Sterner. Judgment opened.

Pine twp. Poor District vs. Franklin twp. Poor District of Lycoming County. Removal of Amanda Pursell a pauper. Court direct that said pauper be taken in charge by proper authorities of Poor District of Franklin twp.

Com vs. J. M. C. Ranck and his wife Marie Ranck. Mal treatment of their child. The former was acquitted and the latter convicted. Rule for new trial discharged and new trial refused.

List of grand jurors called and all answered except Lewis Freas and Ellsworth Fetterman.

H. O. McHenry, of Benton, was appointed Foreman of Grand Jury and duly sworn, as were also the rest of the Grand Jurors.

Judge Ikeler delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the grand jury: Notwithstanding the almost constant example that courts make by punishing violators of the law and notwithstanding the continual teaching and preaching of christian people, at every term of court persons appear charged with the commission of crime.

You are called here, as representing the county to aid in protecting the citizens rights of person and property. You should act as broadminded, conservative, tolerant men—not as radical, fanatical, and intolerant. Although the conscientious discharge of your duty may sometimes be unpleasant and disagreeable; yet it should certainly be a great satisfaction to you in your future life to know that you had firmly met the obligation of your oath. But, while you are not to shield the wrongdoer, you should be careful on the other hand not to be instrumental in bringing punishment upon the undeserving. You can imagine how serious and sad it would be for an innocent person to fall under the condemnation of the law. The law does not regard the conviction of the guilty as of higher moment than the vindication of the good citizen; on the contrary it declares that it is better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent should suffer. You should be satisfied of the probable truth of the charge or charges contained in an indictment before you return it a true bill, for no one should be put to the trouble and the expenses of a public trial and made to bear the discredit that may flow from it, unless at least twelve of your number are convinced that there is probable ground for the

accusation against him—enough to put him upon his defense before a traverse jury. You hear only the commonwealth's side of the case. The defendant does not appear before you, nor is his defense heard by you, in no event can you put any costs upon him, nor where a felony is charged have you anything to say about costs. But where the word *felony* is not found in the indictment (nor the word feloniously, so that the charge is a misdemeanor only, if you do not find the indictment a true bill—if not so many as twelve are agreed that it ought to be so returned—then you must dispose of the costs by putting them upon the county or upon the prosecutor, naming him, setting out that such a person is the prosecutor. All findings of the grand jury should be signed by your foreman as foreman. You do not make final disposition of any matter brought before you. In other than criminal matters, as in applications for bridges or boroughs, a majority of your members may report, but no bill of indictment can be found true without the concurrence of twelve good jurors; if not so many as twelve agree to report a true bill, it must be returned ignored (or not a true bill) and you must also, in misdemeanors also, dispose of the costs as we have already instructed you. On an application for a bridge or a borough the law says that there shall be a full hearing; this means that the applicant or his counsel may be heard by himself and his witnesses and also any opponent; so that the whole question may be fairly before you by testimony and by argument thereon if the parties wish to discuss the matter and you choose to hear them. But when you are deliberating, considering any question submitted, no one not a grand juror should be present. The district attorney may aid you in eliciting testimony relating to a charge in a bill of indictment, but he must not be with you when you deliberate or vote. The proper way to investigate such charge is to call one at a time of the witnesses for the commonwealth, perhaps best in the order in which their names are endorsed on the bill of indictment. As each witness appears before you he should be sworn or affirmed by your foreman or by some one of you. The district attorney will give you the form of the oath. He should then be asked to tell what he knows touching the matter—not what he has heard from others, but what he knows himself. If necessary the district attorney, or any member of the grand jury may, by questions draw out from the witness a full detail of his knowledge on the subject, but it is usually better to let him tell his story, if he will, in his own words, so long as he doesn't wander from the point.

If an examination of the first witness called satisfies at least twelve of your number that the bill is true, that is, that the case must be returned for trial, then you need go no further; if it doesn't, then you must call another, and so on until you have examined every witness offered by the prosecution, before you can ignore the bill, but you may cease to call as soon as at least twelve are convinced that the bill ought to be returned a true bill. As each witness is examined, mark his name found on the back of the bill *sworn or no*, so that the prosecutor may know whom you have examined. In case the bill is ignored, the commonwealth is entitled to know whether or not you have examined every witness she has offered, if you have not, you have improperly ignored his bill, because the examination of the witness or witnesses whom you have neglected to examine might have convinced you that the bill must be returned a true bill.

Costs can be put only on the county or on the prosecutor—all on the county or all on the prosecutor, never on the defendant. A traverse jury may in certain cases otherwise dispose of costs, but you cannot. A name may be indorsed as prosecutor. If you find that person whose name is indorsed to be the prosecutor, and if you put costs upon him, it is *not* sufficient to say that the prosecutor shall pay the costs, but you must state in your finding who the prosecutor is, writing *his name* into your finding—whether the name indorsed or some other who you may find to be the real prosecutor in the case. In a felony, as we have said, you have no power over the costs and consequently have nothing to say about them. But if a misdemeanor, you find the prosecution ill-founded and that the prosecutor acted from an improper motive, it would be just to impose upon him the costs of a proceeding instituted not for the public good but with some design—as to gratify a spirit of malice, hatred or revenge. It would be, however, encouraging criminals and discouraging honest citizens to visit with costs every mistaken prosecutor. He may have erred; your conclusion as to the fact of a crime having been perpetrated may not coincide with his; he may have supposed that the act of which he accuses the defendant was criminal when it is not so in law or he may have overestimated the weight of the evidence by which he thought to convince you that the unlawful act was committed by the person whom he charges with having committed it, for such error a prosecutor ought not to be punished at your hands.



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As the grand inquest inquiring in and for the body of the county, all your action must be based upon evidence openly adduced before you, not upon individual opinion or knowledge. If any grand juror has information to communicate to your body he must first be sworn.

You will be masters of your own time and will fix the meetings and adjournments of your body to suit your convenience. You will consult among yourselves and not heed suggestions that may come from others, unless they commend themselves to your own judgment.

We ask you to use due diligence, serving the public faithfully, and that you make return promptly to Court, especially in the matter of bills of indictment, that the Court may not be hindered in the trial of causes here.

Let Peter Billmeyer be sworn as constable to wait upon the grand jury.

Returns of the constables taken and the following answered: F. B. Singley, Elwood Knouse, M. L. McHenry, M. C. Woodward, Wesley Knorr, G. W. Hosler, Lora Styers, James Thompson, Dennis Downing, I. J. Hess, O. Yocum, Emanuel Levan, W. E. Edgar, S. W. Reeder, U. C. O'Blosser, G. W. Hartman, Frank Travelpiece, Daniel Morris, J. E. Wintersteen, C. F. Hartzell, Z. T. Bowman, John N. Gordon, R. C. Howell, D. W. Robbins, Wm. Hampton, H. Waples, M. F. Shoemaker, Amos Neyhart.

Franklin Travelpiece appointed guardian of grandchildren of Wm. Lawton.

Report of viewers against a road in Greenwood twp., confirmed nisi.

Katie McHenry vs. Arden McHenry, subpoena in divorce.

Estate of W. K. Shuman, dec'd. Order of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of John S. Kline, dec'd. Account of executor confirmed nisi.

Restaurant license of C. W. Freas transferred to A. Thiel, Berwick.

Hotel license of Heller & Schenck transferred to S. K. Heller, Berwick.

Estates of Lavina Whitenight and D. Zarr. Order of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate Carleton Caswell, a minor of whom B. F. Zarr is guardian. Petition to pay out sufficient of principal to pay Caswell's schooling at Philadelphia. Granted.

Hurley Michael, who was convicted of fornication and bastardy through his counsel E. F. Zarr says he is unable to pay and if he go to jail his mother will be without male help, and therefore asks Court to be lenient when sentence is pronounced. Court sentenced defendant to pay costs of prosecution, fine of \$5 and to Ida Michael the sum of \$20 for lying in expenses and \$40 for maintaining child up to this time and the further sum of 75 cents a week till child is 7 yrs. of age, and give bail, &c.

Peter H. Hawk, of Beaver, excused as a traverse juror on account of serious illness of his sister.

Partition awarded in estate of Wm. Miller, dec'd.

Ellen Moore appointed guardian of her minor children.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Kate Miller. The Grand Jury returned not a true bill and the prosecutor Nora Devert to pay the costs. Nora was called and appeared before the Court leading a little three or four year old child by the hand and carrying a babe in her arms. She stated that she nor her husband had any money and owned nothing with which to pay, but the Court could do nothing and she was remanded to the care of the Sheriff.

Penn'a RR. vs. Wm. Gaumer, of Franklin, larceny of coal and plank. True bill. Defendant pleads guilty to carrying off the plank. Sentence suspended.

John Donahue est. Order of sale confirmed nisi.

Petition of Mary J. Evans to keep the Sheriff from levying on two tracts of lands in name of Wm. Evans as they belong to her, and therefore ask the rule to show cause, &c.

M. B. Hettler vs. Wm. Brindle, surety of the peace, threats made by defendant to burn plaintiff's house in Milflin township. Defendant had no counsel but made a statement saying he was drunk and didn't know whether he threatened to burn Mr. Hettler's house or not. Several witnesses were then heard. The Court gave the defendant a severe reprimand and remanded him to custody of the Sheriff. James Chamberlin vs. Marietta Chamberlin. Subpoena in divorce.

Report of Auditor in estate of Catharine Weaver, dec'd, confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Dillon a true bill.

Petition for road in Mt. Pleasant near Wm. Miller's.

Jesse Johnston est. J. G. Freeze continued as auditor to next term.

E. O. Jackson est. Wm. Chrisman continued as auditor to next term.

Jennie Terwilliger, vs. W. S. Terwilliger. Publication in divorce directed by the Court.

M. G. Hughes est. B. F. Zarr continued as auditor.

Application of W. H. Cherington for discharge under insolvent laws. Hearing continued to Feb. term.

In re Hemlock twp., into two election districts. Commissioners are continued to file report at Feb. term.

In the matter of petition of residents of Beaver twp., school district, the inspector C. C. Evans is continued to report at next term.

Road in Roaringcreek near Geo. Craigs. Viewers continued to report Dec. 15th.

Osborne & Co. vs. W. P. Kline, Rule to open judgment. It appearing that no answer has been filed in the above proceedings to the petition of the Deft it is ordered that unless an answer is filed on or before next argument Court the above rule will be decided on the facts set forth in the petition.

Estate of Michael Fetterolf, deceased. J. B. Robison continued as auditor.

In the matter of the assigned est. of the Catawissa Deposit Bank, J. H. Maize is continued as auditor to report at License Court.

Est. of Samuel Adams. R. Rush Zarr continued as auditor.

John Appleman Est. J. H. Maize continued as auditor until next term.

In the matter of the proposed County bridge across the river at Milflinville, for which a petition had been presented at May Court and the report in favor of bridge confirmed nisi. At September Court, exceptions were filed to the report and the petition for review presented.

Isaiah Bower vs. G. W. Supplee, trustee. Rule discharged.

Scaled bids in different estates opened, read and filed.

Transfer of restaurant license in Berwick from Theodore Berger to Edward Schenck.

S. J. Benjamin vs. J. W. Kile. Disturbing public worship. Compromised between plaintiff and defendant.

Estate of B. F. Savits, deceased. Auditor's report referred back to him.

True bill found against Miles Donaker, Timothy Reardon, John Donaker and Ed. Welsh. Robbery of store of Arthur Roberts at Rupert. The accused plead guilty and were remanded to the custody of the sheriff by the court. The mercy of the court was begged in behalf of Ed. Welsh because of his clean confession. The appeal for mercy was made by lawyer Ikeler and approved by district attorney and Justice Jacoby.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Dillon. Theft of watch while drunk.

Arthur Roberts vs. Dora and Elizabeth Murphy. Receiving stolen goods. True bill found.

Mitilda Hendershott vs. Charles Hendershott. Divorce decreed.

George Keiter, E. Boone and H. S. Pohe vs. Harvey Gross. Stealing blankets, &c. Found guilty in manner and form as indicted.

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